

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 776.

SHANGHAI, MAY 5, 1882.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

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Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the North-China Daily News and North-China Herald Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ASTLE GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the North-China Herald Office, and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOOD.

z tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.



(2) alt. 26ae-S2 S 27th Sept., 1881.

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DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypo-phosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES and NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottles, bearing the SIGNATURE, GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO- PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES and to WET NURSES.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA! GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

5my-S2 16 6th May, 1881.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC arouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental

faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24ur-S3 56 25th March, 1880.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

A DVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of **CHLORODYNE**, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. **CHLORODYNE** acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of **CHLORODYNE**; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

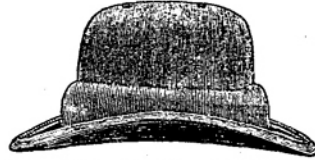
Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 7my-82 12 November 8th, 1881.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

WHITE Heliotrope, Ilang-Ilang, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark.—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. 18c-82 5 2nd Sept., 1881.

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PUNJAB



HAT.

A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

CAUTION.—Purchasers should see that the Trade Mark—as below—is in each Hat.

A NEW SOFT FELT



DOUBLE HAT,

WITH AIR

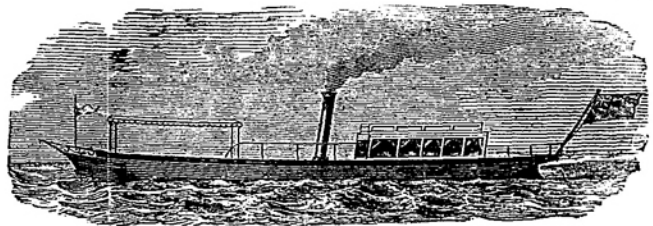
CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

23ju-82 22

24th June, 1881.



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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
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YARROW & CO.

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11au-82 4 (alt.)

12th August, 1881.

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 776.

SHANGHAI, MAY 5, 1882.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Mar. 24	Hankow, ...	May 1
San Francisco, ...	16	Yokohama, ...	Apr. 26
Hongkong, ...	Apr. 29	Nagasaki, ...	May 1
Tientsin, ...	May 1	Foochow, ...	Apr. 30

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 30th April, the wife of ALFRED C. WESTALL, of a daughter.
At Shanghai, on the 2nd of May, the wife of Dr. EDWARD HENDERSON, of a son.
At 13, Sumner Place, South Kensington, London, the wife of FREDERICK MAJOR, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. A. Elwin, J. H. P. PARKER, Commander R.S. Wellington, to MARION, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Jones, Ystradgynlais, Swansea.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 28th inst., ALBERT CARR.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—Messrs. G. W. Steles, V. E. J. Dent, and J. H. Moorhead. For Kiukiang—Mr. F. W. Kennedy. For Chinkiang—Mr. A. Scayliotti.
Per str. *Shanghai*, for Hankow—Messrs. Moore and Watson.
Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. G. Morgan. For Kobe—Sir W. Eden, Messrs. Lawler and White. For Yokohama—Messrs. C. Mackenzie, Thote and Bushnell. For San Francisco—Dr. Ella M. Gilchrist, Miss A. Duncan, and Miss Delia E. Howe. For London—Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore, and Mr. H. H. Hillier.
Per str. *Hwaiyuen*, for Hongkong—Messrs. C. Byrne and Frank Lee. For Canton—Mrs. Lamond.
Per str. *Kangchi*, for Foochow—Mr. N. N. Brianskile, H. E. Sum Poo-ching, Lady Sum and servant.
Per str. *Fulwo*, for Hankow—Mr. R. S. Smith.
Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Messrs. T. Rawson, F. Major and J. H. B. Allen.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Hingshing*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Hiller, Messrs. Anderson and Morgan.
Per str. *Jason*, from London and Hongkong—Miss Jones.
Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Mackenzie, Swingle, Gay, and Boytoff.
Per str. *Ozuz*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fauvel, Messrs. Dent, Moorhead, May, Edelberg, Richards, Moss, Piper, Evans, Nicholson, Lucas, King, Ballance, Fischer, Gordon, F. Major, Houang Vong-hien. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morris; Messrs. Gakstone, Lillard, H. Baker, A. Micher, J. A. Miller, J. G. Dunn, Garnier.
Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mr. Krauer.
Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Dr. Bushnell, Dr. Gilchrist, and Miss Howe.
Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Fiesler.
Per str. *Verona*, from Bombay—Messrs. Bandmann, Ogden, A. O. Brien, Stark, Russell, Arnold, Inman, Misses Beaudet, Nellie Ferguson and Mylford. From London—Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, infant child and European nurse, Mrs. N. Leach, Messrs. H. Pullen, and A. Stevenson. From Venice—Mr. D. A. Darling. From Brindisi—Messrs. Pugh, R. Anderson and E. Gammon. From Singapore—Mr. Dannenburg and servant. From Hongkong—Messrs. A. Berg, R. White, Sir W. Eden, Lawler, Shewan, Cheang Hong and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden and servant.
Per str. *Kangchi*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Yound.
Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Messrs. San Chong Ching, Chang Lue Ho, Fong Tan Leen and R. R. Burnett.
Per str. *Hwaiyuen*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Carson.
Per str. *Hoihow*, from Amoy—Rev. and Mrs. W. Ashmore.
Per str. *Wuhu*, from Hankow—Messrs. Moncrieff and Carnie, General Yang and suite, and Mr. Chou King-sing.
Per str. *Kamchatka*, from Amoy—Mr. Paterson.
Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Kunitz and H. Smith.
Per str. *Genka Maru*, from Japan—Dr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Coxon, Mr. and Mrs. Lind, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Young and child, Miss Clinton, Madame Savitzka, Madame Coyé, Mr. Jackson, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mr. Elliot Stone, Mr. Ofuji, Dr. and Mrs. Motchiyoshi, Captain Bowen and Captain A. F. Friend.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Gwalior*, for London—Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Bowman and child. For Bombay—Mr. S. S. David. For Singapore—Messrs. T. Miller and J. G. Allen. For Hongkong—Mr. W. F. Finnis.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	8 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Apr 29	29.73	69.0	78.0	62.0	68.5	65.0	3	South	..
30	29.97	69.5	75.0	48.0	69.5	49.5	2	East	..
May 1	29.85	69.0	63.0	49.0	59.5	53.5	3	S.E.	..
2	29.73	65.0	70.0	55.0	65.0	61.5	1	South	..
3	29.65	67.0	79.0	61.5	66.0	64.0	3	S.E.	..
4	29.75	61.5	71.0	59.0	61.0	60.0	5	North	0.23
5	29.95	61.0	68.0	61.0	60.0	51.5	6	East	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

TOWARDS the end of last autumn speculative purchases of silk by Chinese, on this market, began to attract the notice of foreign merchants. Not that there was anything unusual in Chinese speculating in silk here, for a season never passes without several enterprizes of the kind being undertaken by them, but on this last occasion the purchases were long continued and upon a large scale. Moreover they were chiefly, indeed we might say they were altogether, of the fine qualities Nos. 4 and 4½ Tsatlees. The operations were carried on with such spirit that to many, perhaps to most, people here it seemed very probable that in the course of the winter or early spring, a full command of the market for these descriptions of silks would be obtained. Shipments from this side were small compared with those of recent years, deliveries in London were improving, and the markets in Europe were understood to be undergoing the process of hardening. As a matter of fact there was a great deal in the position of silk, everywhere, which pointed to a considerable rise in its value in this

spring. Sanguine speculators spoke, in January and February last, of the possibility, almost of the certainty of No. 4 Tsatlees commanding something like Tls. 600 per picul here, and their imaginations pictured the entire exporting trade beseeching the fortunate speculators in these silks to sell them at such prices as ruled during the wildest time in 1876. With the near approach of the Chinese New Year settlement the silk market here became rather weak. The rise by leaps and bounds which had been looked for in the London and Lyons markets had not occurred, and this, with the accustomed tightness in money at the season led many of the weaker holders to lose heart and sell their stocks. At the same time the country dealers began to send in silk somewhat freely, and to accept the prices which were the current in this market. Almost simultaneously the advices from Lyons became unfavourable and buyers for the Continent withdrew altogether from the market. The financial or stock exchange crisis in France naturally increased the indisposition of buyers to purchase, but by that time nearly all the fine silk had passed into the hands of one holder, dignified by the title of the Mandarin speculator, but who probably had the support of a few other natives and a foreigner or two. These holders were so firm, that, notwithstanding the disastrous news which was received from France in February, they contrived to establish a slight reaction in the price of silk here, just before business was altogether suspended for the new year holidays. At that time the speculators had completed their purchases, and they are not known to have been buyers since then. It is only possible to approximate to the stock of silk which was then, and has continued to be held by them down to the present time. The largest speculator is said to hold between nine and ten thousand bales, and it is probable that from a thousand to two thousand bales are held by others. Unfortunately for the hopes of these operators the market in Europe has continued dull even since a part of the effect produced by the suspension of the Union Generale Bank, and similar institutions in France, has somewhat passed away. Now and then the telegrams have told flattering tales of higher prices and improved demand in Europe and America. But after a few wires Reuter has dispelled the hopes he had raised, and the too familiar quotation of "silk, dull" has met the eyes of his subscribers. Owing to this protracted depression in the home trade the market here has slowly declined some thirty taels since February, notwithstanding the firmness of the speculative holders on this side. And now the shadow of the new crops is on this and every other market in the world, and unless there be a heavy failure in the crops either in Italy or in China, there seems no prospect of speculators being able to save themselves

from loss. It is too early to speak with certainty of what the crop in China will turn out, as propitious weather might yet destroy a considerable portion of it. But so far the prospects are favourable, and there is every likelihood of a large export. The depression in the fine qualities of silks in the European markets is not to be entirely attributed to the financial condition of France during recent months, or to the losses which French, and possibly other manufacturers, incurred on the Bourse. We believe that the fashions for the materials of ladies' dresses has had more to do with the low prices of fine Tsatleo silks than anything else has had. The demand for silk fabrics last year ran very greatly on those description of goods which require the well reeled and filature silks of France and Italy. Such Chinese silks as No. 4 Tsatlee are unsuitable for such manufactures as these. And again common Tsatlees, Taysaums, and coarse silks have been largely purchased for manufacture, often combined with cotton and waste silk, into the fabrics of which "trains" are constructed. Tsatlee of the best kinds is too expensive to be used for weft, and not fine enough to be used in the warp to make the satins, brocades, velvets, etc., which were in fashion last season. We do not doubt there are many other articles of silk manufacture in which the commoner kinds of silk have displaced fine Tsatlees. Improvements in machinery and chemistry have made the employment of low class and waste silk, possible in the manufacture of many fabrics in which only Tsatlees were used a few years ago, and it is not unlikely that further developments of science may continue to diminish the demand for them. In the meantime the prospects of holders of silk here are anything but pleasant to them. Foreigners, however, may reflect with the satisfaction which the disappointment of others induces, that if they were prevented some months ago from executing their orders by the high price at which silk was maintained here, their friends in Europe have been saved from the losses which would inevitably have been incurred, had shipments towards the end of the last year and the beginning of the present, been upon the scale of former seasons.

Summary of News.

THE week which has intervened since the date of our last issue has been more or less observed as a general holiday in consequence of the Spring Race Meeting, which took place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst. From the full reports which are given elsewhere, it will be seen that everything passed off very successfully, except that the weather on Wednesday was less favourable than on the previous days. The off-day's races will be run to-morrow. The sixth free entertainment of the Temperance Society was given on the 29th ult. to a somewhat limited audience. Madame Vela's last subscription concert of the season took place at the Lyceum Theatre last evening.

Herr Bandmann opens a short season to-morrow evening with *Narcisse*, and announces a series of Shaksperian revivals for the ensuing week. The Annual Meeting of the Chinese Tract Society was held at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst.

The English mail of the 24th March arrived here on the 2nd inst., per P. & O. Co.'s steam r *Verona*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior*.

RUETER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.")
London, 27th April.

The Two Thousand Guineas.

Shotover 1st
Quicklime 2nd
Marden 3rd
An Amnesty has been proclaimed with the Bosnians.

A Protocol has been signed by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador to Italy recognizing Italy's exclusive right to Assab.

Mr. Gladstone has announced the introduction of a Bill concerning arrears of rent during the present session.

[Shotover, a chestnut filly by Hermit out of Stray Shot was bred by Mr. Chaplin and is the property of the Duke of Westminster. She ran three times last year but did not win, her best performance being second for the Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket Second October meeting. Her engagements for this year include the 1,000 Guineas, Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger.]
28th April.

There is a prospect of more friendly relations between the Government and the Irish Members.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill against Bribery and Corruption.

There is a rumour that Lord Dufferin is to be the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The One Thousand Guineas.

Marguerite 1st.
Shotover 2nd.
Nellie 3rd.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has resigned.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replying to a question denied that the protocol with regard to Assab had been signed.

[St. Marguerite (Sister to Thebais), a chestnut filly by Hermit out of Devotion, was bred by and is the property of Mr. Stirling-Crauford. She ran eleven times as a two-year old and won thrice. Her engagements for this year include the Oaks and St. Leger.]
30th April.

Earl Spencer has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but there is some doubt whether he will accept the appointment.

1st May.

The report of the Select Committee on the Land Act recommends the Government to advance the tenants the purchase money for their holdings.

2nd May.

Forty-three Egyptian officers have been exiled on suspicion of a conspiracy to assassinate Arabi Bey at the instigation of Ismail Pacha

3rd May.

The suspects in Ireland have been released.

The Premier made a statement in the House concerning the Government's future action. There was no new policy, but the Coercion Act would not be renewed. Mr. Forster declined to be responsible for the consequences.

Although the news we publish elsewhere from our Tientsin Correspondent has been anticipated by telegraph some days, his letter is of value as affording

some insight into the state of public opinion and the effects which the death of the Viceroy's mother had already begun to exert upon the country. These effects however, we are glad to be able to inform our readers, will no doubt have passed away ere now. An Imperial Edict was published on the 26th inst., ordering Li Hung-chang to resume office after a retirement of One Hundred Days. The apprehensions of numbers of well-wishers to China, both native and foreign, will now be set at rest; and we need only congratulate the Government upon the adoption of such wise counsels. T'u Tsung-ying, we hear from the same source, a former Tao-t'ai of Shanghai, is appointed Viceroy of the Hu Kuang, and Pien Pao-ti the Governor of Hunan.—We find we were misinformed when we said the other day that Chang Shu-sheng was in the North. He is expected there about a month or five weeks from now.

It appears that on the death of the Li Hung-chang's mother, the first Imperial Edict was issued limiting the period of retirement to one hundred days. As in duty bound, however, the Viceroy applied in a formal manner to be permitted to withdraw for the full twenty-seven months; and now, we see by the *Shên Pao*, the Emperor issues a second Edict, reiterating his orders and giving historical precedents for the innovation. The Court, he says, bases the Government of the Empire upon filial piety, and therefore would not think of opposing the exercise of that virtue in others, for it is rarely found. But the public interest cannot be allowed to suffer. A high compliment is paid to Li for the manner in which he has fulfilled for so long a period the onerous duties of his exceptional position, and references are made to Sun Chai-ching, Chu Shô-chi, Tseng Chün, Chiang Ping, Yü Ping-chung and other worthies of the periods Yung Cheng and Chien Lung, all of whom underwent their mourning while carrying on their official duties. In later times Tseng Kuo-fan and Hu Lin-yü sacrificed their private feelings for the sake of the country; so Li Hung-chang must do the same, and try to repress his own sorrows in the interests of the public weal.

We hear from Tientsin that a squadron of Chinese vessels, comprising two new sloops and the more powerful of the Alphabetical gunboats, may possibly visit the eastern shores of Corea ere long. We give the rumour with all reserve, but under existing circumstances it is not improbable.

The Imperial Commissioners, Liu and Hsueh, have made their report to the Throne on the Nanking murder-case, and Decrees have been published, awarding heavy penalties to all the guilty parties. It is noteworthy that the late Viceroy of Nanking, Shên Pao-chên, is, as we predicted, severely blamed for the "carelessness" of which he was guilty. "But he is dead," adds the Emperor, "and no investigation need be taken in his case."

Private advices confirm the news which had previously reached us to the effect that the expedition in Tonquin is being quietly proceeded with, and that annexation will probably follow without let or hindrance. The Chinese are said to be uneasy on the subject, especially the officials in Canton and on the West Coast. If Tonquin is as well governed by the French as Saigon the inhabitants will greatly benefit by the occupation and protectorate. The French Government in Cochinchina and Annam is now carried on by civilians, and their administration is said to be in all respects excellent.

We notice the arrival in Shanghai of Herr Bandmann, the well-known tragedian of London. He brings with him a company of ten ladies and gentlemen, and begins a short season at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night.

We notice the arrival per *Genkai Maru* of Dr. Motchiyoshi, formerly of the Ja-

panese Legation, Peking, who has come in response to an invitation from the Japanese community at Shanghai to practise medicine among them.

The Rev. W. L. Groves returned from the north yesterday per *Paulah*.

We draw attention to the interesting and lucid narrative we publish elsewhere of the wreck of the brig *Mary*, and the subsequent adventures of Mr. Guy, the first mate. Mr. Guy speaks highly of the kindness with which he was treated by the natives both in Quelpart and Corea, and draws a strong contrast between their conduct and the dastardly behaviour of the Chefoo Chinese, who instead of trying to help him, seem to have done everything they could to endanger his safety and possibly even his life.

We draw attention to a letter we publish elsewhere from the Rev. Marc Dechevreux, S.J., announcing the occurrence of a solar eclipse visible at Shanghai on the 17th inst.

In another column we publish a circular from the Canton Silk Guild concerning the drying of Silk in the conditioning house.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a Chart showing the path of the total Eclipse of the Sun on the 17th instant.

We acknowledge receipt of the 1st No. of M. Henri Cordier's *Revue de l'Extrême Orient*, and the *Chinese Recorder* for March and April.

We have received a copy of the minutes of proceedings at the forty-eighth annual general meeting of the Agra Bank Limited.

We are informed that the Tug-boat Association has declared a dividend of Tls. 2 per share for the quarter ending 31st March.

The Naval Yard has been sold for Tls. 55,000.

We hear that next October there are likely to be no fewer than ten British men-of-war in harbour.

Beginning with the steamer which will leave here on 3rd of June the P. & O. Company's steamers will call at Colombo, in place of Point de Galle.

We consider it not only expedient but imperative that the Municipal Council should exercise a certain supervision over the engagements entered into by the Public Band. It would be discredit to the highest degree if the Band, which is primarily in the employ, and exists under the auspices, of the ratepayers, were permitted to perform at houses of doubtful repute. It is not necessary to speak more plainly upon this subject, but we trust that the representations lately made in another paper will receive the attention that they demand.

A public examination of candidates for the Pilotage Service in China will be held on Friday next, the 12th inst., for the purpose of filling any vacancies that may then exist in the active list of Licensed Pilots for this port.

The sixth free entertainment of the Temperance Society took place at the Temperance Hall on Saturday evening last. The attendance was small at first but gradually increased afterwards. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Muirhead, and the programme was as follows:—

- 1.—Opening Chorus.....*Meeting.*
- 2.—Pianoforte Duett { *Miss Jansen*
(March) *Mr. Iburg.*
- 3.—Song *Gentleman Amateur.*
- 4.—Violin Solo, "Fan-taisie on Popular Airs," Iburg *Miss Jansen.*
- 5.—Song *Gentleman Amateur.*
- 6.—Address *Rev. A. Blain.*
- 7.—Song *Lady Amateur.*
- 8.—Reading "Journalistic Amenities" } *G. L.*
- 9.—Song *Mr. Astill.*
- 10.—Closing Chorus *Meeting.*

The Chairman said the words of the Opening Chorus would be found at the back of the programmes; we turned over ours and found nothing but blank space; those

who sat next to us did the same with a similar result, though some of the audience were more fortunate, the fact being that either there were two distinct editions of the programme in circulation or else the pressmen were in a hurry and had forgotten to print both sides of all of them. However, the hymn proved to be the well-known one for those at sea:—

"Eternal Father strong to save"
and after Mr. Lanning had played the first few bars of the tune the company joined in singing it very heartily. This was followed by a piano-forte duett by Miss Jansen and Mr. Iburg, which reflected great credit on the former as a pupil and the latter as a teacher. A gentleman amateur was loudly applauded for his rendering of 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep.' The violin solo by Miss Jansen was the gem of the evening. She first of all gave the 'Bluebells of Scotland' and 'Home Sweet Home' with variations, and on being encoered played the favorite air *Di Provenza il mar from La Traviata*. She was rather nervous at starting but after a few bars displayed great powers of execution, especially in the variations on the airs. The gentleman amateur then sang 'The Anchor's weighed' which was re-demanded and he responded by singing another song the name of which we did not catch. The Rev. A. Elwin gave a brief address in which he enlarged on the advantages of total abstinence in this part of the world, and explained the objects and work of the Shanghai Temperance Society. A lady amateur gave the song 'Speak to me' with much feeling and expression. Mr. Lanning caused much amusement by reading an article from *Chambers's Journal* entitled 'Journalistic Amenities,' which contained some choice flowers of rhetoric culled from some of our American contemporaries, illustrative of their playful habit of bespattering their opponents—and themselves. Mr. Astill sang 'Life is a River' in a manner that gained a vehement encore, although he did not respond to it. Mr. Lanning again took his place at the harmonium and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the hymn 'God speed our Temperance Cause' in which most of the audience joined. Several names were afterwards added to the roll of the Society.

Early on Monday morning a report was received at the Hongkew Police Station to the effect that a shocking tragedy had occurred in a Hongkew village, at a Chinese house in an alley leading off the continuation of Seward Road. The particulars, so far as we have been able to learn from the police, are as follows. A certain man named Zow Chin-qua, who is employed at the Lightship, and therefore seldom at home with his family, had reason to believe that his wife was not so strictly faithful as she might have been, and was in the habit of receiving undue attentions from another Chinaman, who was the proprietor of a cookshop in Hongkew. The husband is believed by some means or another to have been very correctly informed of his wife's movements, as the sequel proved he had made every preparation to avenge the injury she and her paramour had done him. Shortly after midnight on Sunday the neighbours heard some one endeavouring to effect an entrance into the house of Zow Chin-qua, and his wife and her paramour, who were inside, called out in alarm that a thief was at their door. The husband said, "No, it is not a thief, it is I." He then rushed in; there was a short scuffle and a succession of cries and shrieks, which soon aroused the neighbours who rushed into the house and found the adulterer with his head completely severed from his body, and the woman's neck severely cut and hacked about. The murderer in the meantime had made his escape, but had left his knife behind him. It was of the kind usually employed by butchers for

slaughtering cattle, and had the appearance of having been newly sharpened. Information was immediately sent to the Police Station, when Mr. Stripling and a body of constables at once proceeded to the scene of the murder, where the former received the statements of the neighbours and the latter kept guard until the magistrate arrived from the city. We visited the place about 9 a.m. yesterday when the police were still on duty, and there was a large crowd surrounding the house and blocking up the approaches to it. The woman was removed to the Chinese Hospital shortly after the affair was reported, where we believe she lies in a precarious state. The husband on making his escape went to the native city and surrendered himself to the authorities.

It seems probable, from all we hear, that the woman will, if carefully tended, recover. But it is also likely that if she does she will be executed. It seems a monstrous pity that so much surgical skill should be thrown away, and it would be almost kinder to let nature take its course now than to bring the poor creature back to life only to be killed over again afterwards. The outraged husband, it is said, will probably get twenty blows and a present of money.

At the British Police Court on Friday the hearing of the case in which the Captain and Chief Officer of the British barque *Florence Treat* were charged with assaulting the cook of that vessel was continued. Mr. W. Peverley the owner of the ship, who was a passenger on board, and Bernard Jacobson a seaman were examined. The former deposed to having heard a dispute between the mate and the cook which took place in the pantry whilst he (the witness) was sitting in the cabin with his back turned towards them. It appeared that the mate asked the cook to give him his dinner beforehand as he had to go on duty. The cook refused to do so, saying he was not going to make two tables; then came a squabble in the midst of which the witness walked into his room, after the Captain had come down. Bernard Jacobson deposed to having been called by the Captain to part the prosecutor and accused and to remove the former on deck, but he did not see either the Captain or the mate strike the prosecutor. In the course of cross-examination he said the prosecutor was always growling and grumbling and calling men out of their names. Mr. Hore, Usher of the Court, said he had inspected the pantry and considered there was scarcely room in it for a third person to strike a blow whilst two others were fighting. He also described a sharp-edged projecting shelf on the right-hand side of the entrance. His Worship after reviewing the evidence dismissed the case against the Captain, as the charge against him rested solely on the unsupported statement of the cook. With regard to the mate the case assumed a different complexion; marks of violence were proved to have been on the cook's face before the Captain came down, and these marks must either have been caused by a blow from the fist or by the man's head coming in contact with the sharp-edged shelf; in any case, the injuries must have been inflicted by the mate. His Worship then ordered the accused to pay a fine of \$10 and costs; the prosecutor to be discharged from the ship.

A change of name is considered by some people to effect a change of identity. An unemployed seaman who appeared at the British Police Court yesterday evidently shares this impression. About three weeks ago, under the name of Albert Garrick, he had a compulsory interview with the Assistant Judge on a charge of drunk and incapable. As this was his first offence he was cautioned and discharged, after making the usual pious promise of total abstinence. Yesterday he was brought up on a similar offence under the name of

Philip Wilson. He soon found, however, that Detective Mack and Mr. Mowat had better memories than he gave them credit for. The alias did not deceive them; he was compelled to admit a previous conviction and was sentenced to ten days imprisonment, or to be shipped home should an opportunity occur in the interval.

About 9.30 a.m. on Friday a fire broke out at No. 20, Foochow Road, in the premises occupied by Messrs. Fearon, Low, and Co. It appears that the pipe of the kitchen stove became red-hot and set fire to the woodwork of the roof. The police from the Central Station at once turned out with their extinguishers, by which means, and a few buckets of water, the flames were got under in about a quarter of an hour without any very serious damage being sustained. The fire-bells were not rung and the Brigade did not turn out.

We are informed that the well-known tea-steamer *Hankow*, Captain Symington, left on the 17th ult. for this and to load teas at Hankow during the ensuing season. She will of course go direct to London on her return journey, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, for whose convenience in starting from Shanghai arrangements will we believe be made by telegraph from Chinkiang. Her agents are Messrs. Siemssen and Co.

The attempted assassination of Mr. Itagaki, who is spoken of in the newspapers as a sort of ideal patriot, representing the Liberal Party, seems to have called forth a vast amount of sympathy and public feeling. One high statesman sends him a most extraordinary telegram, expressive of congratulation and condolence, in which he compares the wounded patriot to the T'ai Shan, a celebrated mountain in Shantung—and the constellation of the Great Bear. This is a flight of imagination we do not pretend to follow. He adds—"Unhappily you have suffered from an injury committed by some one. I bitterly detest him." This is consolatory, at any rate. The sympathiser concludes by imploring Mr. Itagaki to take proper care of his health; a request with which Mr. Itagaki will no doubt be good enough to comply. The message returned by the recipient of all this effusive sympathy is certainly cooler than might have been expected. "For a long time past I have thought such an event possible. My wounds are trifling, and my life is not in danger. Pray be tranquil." Numerous pecuniary subscriptions are flowing in from all sides, from all classes of men of all grades of opinion, and the Emperor sent his own physician to attend the sufferer as soon as he heard of the outrage. It appears that Mr. Itagaki was saved from being killed outright by the fact that he was wearing thick robes of sea-otter skin at the time the attack was made.

The Yokohama market for the new season's teas was opened in time to allow of small shipments going forward by the *Arabic* on 22nd ultimo. Regarding these purchases the *Japan Herald* says, Prices paid at the opening for the first few small lots, ranged from \$60 to \$75 per piculs; but yesterday prices became somewhat more reasonable, and some 20 small lots of New crop changed hands at prices varying from \$55 down to \$42 per picul. A few lots of the highest cost parcels might be classed "Choice" but the bulk consisted of Choice down to full Finest. The leaf of all the musters shews a marked improvement on last year's first samples, and the liquor also is very superior, being much richer and more fragrant than last year's Teas at same date, the young leaf, favored by the genial weather, being quite free from the effects of frost which so often prove detrimental to the very early pickings.—The *Mail* remarks that these prices form of course, no criterion of what they will be after the *Arabic* left; but it seems very probable that the market will open higher than last year. It expects the crop to be a good one.

The *Japan Mail*, quoting the Korean Correspondent of the *Hochi Shinbun*, says that of late it would seem that two parties, one siding with China, and the other with Japan, have recently been formed in the Seoul Government. The former proposes to make all purchases of machinery, etc., from China, and to copy her customs in every way, while the latter wishes to take Japan as model. The continual disputes occurring on this subject greatly hinder the actual working of the Government. The tenets of the Chinese faction are said to be greatly gaining ground among the progressionist party.—Some time ago, when the anti-foreign party contemplated a rebellion, about one-half of its adherents were outcasts and social pariahs: they have recently been brought to justice in great numbers and heavily punished. During the past month alone, no less than forty of them were put to death in the Korean capital.

Concerning the effect of the abolition of the 5 per cent. import duty in India on the Central Asian Tea markets, a Correspondent of the *Indian Tea Gazette* says—"The removal of the duty of 5 per cent on China green tea imported into India will undoubtedly ruin our Central Asian green tea trade, as China tea is already held in great favour at Peshawar, although buyers have to pay a much higher price for it than for Indian green tea. Our trade, which has been on its last legs for some time, owing to the Cabul War, cannot hope to survive this additional blow, and if we are able to clear off our last year's stock of green tea on hand, we may consider ourselves fortunate even if we have to part with it at a considerable sacrifice. A petition signed by every tea planter in India, and by every one interested in Indian tea, should be sent to the English Government, praying them to reduce or take off altogether the duty of 6d. per lb. on Indian teas. India has been so kind to Manchester and Cheshire, that England should do something for us."

The *Indian Tea Gazette* has become alarmed lest the recent repeal of import duties in India should result in an increased importation of China tea. It gives figures to show that the import of the latter article has been largely augmented instead of having been all but driven out of consumption by the native product, as people in India seem to have thought would be the case. In 1878-79 the import of China tea was 1,822,345 lbs. and the following season the quantity had risen to 3,222,407. But a great deal of this increase is due, we should think to the restoration of order in Afghanistan to which much of the tea from the Northern part of China is sent.

Our contemporary the *Friend of India* is apt to take extreme views of affairs, and the latest instance is in a short note on English and American cotton goods in China. After saying that it has heard a great deal of casuistry on the subject of the sizing of cloth, and the argument that neither the manufacturer who makes nor the merchant who deals in these oversized articles is morally guilty, because the goods are made to the order of the foreigners i.e. the Chinese dealers, it goes on to consider the case of the ultimate buyer and consumer. This individual is taken to be the villager who is in the *bumias* debt and has no option but to buy. Every one, says the *Friend*, who has helped to place that adulterated cloth before the villagers shares the moral guilt of the transaction. But what has the English importer of Lancashire goods into China to do with the nefarious practices of village money lenders in India? The only reason that we can see why the two things are mixed up is that the *Friend* being in an unfriendly humour towards his countrymen began to hit out all round. The note concludes by saying, in contradiction to all the authentic information which is obtainable from recent Consular, Customs, and Trade

Reports, "At Hankow and Shanghai, American piece-goods are said to be fast supplanting those of English manufacture, and if the American manufacturers have only the good sense and the honesty to avoid unnecessary sizing, the China market will soon be closed to English goods." We believe the explanation of the increased demand for the better and best qualities of goods in recent times, is to be traced to the prosperity of the people in China during late years having given them more money to spend, and naturally having caused them to buy better clothing. Those who have lived in China know comparatively little of the usages of life among the native in the places from which foreigners are shut out, and even where trade is carried on, but we think we may say that there is no class in this country corresponding to the Indian money-lender in his power over the villagers.

Regarding the expected increase in the production of Malwa opium this season the *Englishman* remarks:—"The result of the heavy yield of opium in the Malwa fields this year will undoubtedly be a heavy fall in price. This will probably influence the auction sales of the Patna and Benares opium, which belong to the Government of India's Bengal monopoly. The loss on that score may counterbalance the increased revenue from the pass duty on the Bombay side."

This is neat. The Earl of Winchelsea, having been asked to subscribe to the funds of a Horticultural Society in Northampton, replied—Sir, I think that the town of Northampton, having been fortunate enough to secure the flowers of Mr. Labouchere's eloquence and the fruits of Mr. Bradlaugh's philosophy, stands in no need of any other horticultural exhibition.

A few of the English newspapers which came on by the mail contain notices of the bi-metallic demonstration in the Guildhall. The *Economist* says that as a dress parade it might be considered a success, but that otherwise it was a failure, and takes the Governor of the Bank to task for having borne a part in the proceedings. It says that his having done so is apt to be misunderstood in financial circles in Europe, some of the members of which will be unable to discriminate between the individual Mr. Grenfell and the high Bank official. The tone of the article is very severe, especially in the exposure of the contradictions between the resolutions and speeches, and the attempt of Mr. Grenfell to make out that Sir R. Peel favoured the double standard theory, which is disproved by a quotation from his speech on the Bank Act. Talking of the statements made at the meeting regarding the injury which the fall in the price of silver is said to have caused to India, it says, "is it not the case that during the past few years during which the depreciation of silver has been greatest, the trade of India has enjoyed almost unparalleled prosperity? According to the Official Reports the figures of the Indian imports and exports in 1880-81 were the highest ever recorded. And in the current year these previously-unprecedented totals have been considerably exceeded." This is quite in accordance with the arguments we recently employed when writing of bi-metalism. And we are inclined to think that many merchants, bankers, and those who are engaged in current business with the East, will see that their interests are identified with the maintenance of cheap silver and a low range of exchange. These stimulate exports, which increases a merchant's trade and chances of making profits, creates bills of exchange which enables Banks to carry on their business, and supplies homeward freight to steamers. The *Daily News* blames the promoters of the meeting for mischievously diverting the attention of the public from the keeping of a good reserve of gold in London. It says that even in the City Bi-metalism is im-

perfectly understood, and that though a few leading men have had leisure to go into it, and a few have become possessed of the idea, others having gone into it have come out again with a bad opinion of its merits. Their main reason for doing so is simple, says our contemporary; London is the settling place for all kinds of international debts—a clearing house—and on the evidence of practical business men it is so because there is no doubt about the safety, solvency, and strict integrity of the Banks and others who are intrusted with money. "Among the advantages we possess in this respect over Paris, for instance, is the solidity of the money itself of this country. In France there is a slight uncertainty about the value of the money which will be paid on the presentation of a draft. The Bank of France is not compelled to pay out gold; by law it can refuse to give anything but its own notes or silver; an *agio*, a second exchange, have to be faced. No such trouble is feared in England. A pound sterling is a certain weight of gold, and that is what debtors have to pay and creditors have to receive." Regarding the loss on exchange made by the Eastern Banks it says,—No doubt various banks, firms, and private individuals who have money to bring home from the East have to face terrible loss by exchange. Few of those concerned perhaps care to define or publish their losses or possible losses by exchange. Still, they must do so, and also show that the sufferers are a large part of the community, before they can hope to be heard. Vague talk of loss does not suffice to prove damage. Further, it has to be shown that bi-metalism would be the best means of averting loss. Here, again, the difficulties in the way of bi-metalists are tremendous. The breakdown of bi-metalism in France and the Latin Union entailed a violent fluctuation in the silver market. The restoration of bi-metalism would cause another fluctuation, by which those who lost at first might equally gain, but which might cause trouble in other quarters. Bi-metalists, then, must show that the value of silver can be restored in the sudden, artificial, and universal manner proposed, without heavy losses on the part of such, for instance, as have engaged to pay silver—whose liabilities cannot be augmented by a sixth part without ruin. The advocates of bi-metalism must, in short, clear themselves of heedlessness of the interests of others in their efforts to restore the price of silver. That silver should be enhanced is perhaps desirable. That its value should rise at once suddenly, greatly, and by artificial force, is hardly to be desired. Truth says that the bi-metalists are angry at so little notice having been taken of the meeting; and from this we are inclined to think that they feel that the movement is not likely to survive long. Any way the proceedings at the Guildhall are likely to have as much effect on the financial policy of England as the re-appearance of four-in-hand stage coaches on the high roads has had on people's opinions of the advantages of railways.

The National Bank and Belgium lately exchanged £1,250,000 of German gold coin against a similar amount of French 5 franc pieces of silver, paying the cost, which amounted to £3125, of carriage on the specie both ways. The operation is noteworthy in the present state of the silver market, and would seem to show that the Bank of France is in no very great danger of being embarrassed by its stock of silver coin.

Addressing the Institute of Bankers in London on the 15th of last month Sir Richard Temple said that undoubtedly of late years the value of the rupee had been considerably depreciated in various ways, but still it seemed to have at least the same purchasing power as it had possessed before that depreciation had set in. Workmen in India were in no way worse

off now than in former times, for the skilled labourers were paid more highly, while the question did not affect the poorer labourers, who were paid in kind. Although prices were always subject to fluctuations, it was the opinion of those best competent to judge that there had been no particular rise in them in India since the year 1871.

We notice in the *London and China Express* of 17th March a letter signed O.W.K. The new editor of the London paper has been victimised by a hoaxer, as the person described with so much particularity of detail as a Reedophobe, who prophesies the downfall of the new knight of the C.M.G. order, and makes a surprising lot of mischief in China and Japan, is a creature of O.W.K.'s imagination and does not exist in the flesh. At least, we can say, we have no correspondent or correspondents answering to the description, and believe our Shanghai contemporaries are in much the same predicament. From various correspondents in North China we receive and, generally, publish letters containing much information; but we have not received any letters of the kind described by O.W.K., and our readers will bear us out that the information we obtain is nearly always accurate. We have a right to pride ourselves on the quality and value of the letters we receive from Northern China in particular.

The *London Daily News* says,—“The suggestions for amalgamation of the three leading Eastern banks are not likely to have effect; but as a matter of fact something has been done during the past six weeks to soften the internecine competition of branches in the East. That is to say the doing of business for the mere sake of preventing its diversion to competitors is discountenanced.”

The following appears in the foreign correspondence of *The Times*, and is dated St. Petersburg 23rd March:—

The *Herald* to-day states that an order from the Minister of the Interior was communicated yesterday to the proprietors of apothecary's shops in the capital belonging to the Jewish persuasion, stating that they could no longer be permitted to follow that calling, and requiring them to sell their business within a year hence to persons not Jews. The *Herald* observes that this order, which affects fourteen Jewish proprietors of chemist's shops, all of whom are properly qualified, is based upon the law allowing Jewish apothecaries to reside in St. Petersburg, but not permitting them to exercise their profession. It is added that the qualified Jewish apothecaries who up to the present may have managed chemist's shops have been informed that they must relinquish their posts from to-day.

A bill relating to the United States trade in tea and coffee has been favourably reported to Congress by the Ways and Means Committee. It proposes to except Holland from the operation of the differential duty of 10 per cent imposed on all tea and coffee grown East of the Cape of Good Hope, but imported from countries West of the Cape. This special favour to the Dutch is recommended because they recently removed discriminations against American commerce, but it is objected to by the merchants of New York on the ground that it will not be fair to admit such imports without placing the commerce of Great Britain and France on the same footing. Moreover they say that the American tea and coffee trade has been subjected to great depression during the last twelve months, that stocks are very heavy and that the removal of the duties would entail further losses besides interfering with direct importations, and encourage the admission of mixed and coloured produce, mixing and colouring being done to a very large extent in the Dutch markets. Many of the leading firms have forwarded a petition in these terms against the bill, and state that its adoption would be disastrous.

For a variety news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

THE VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

THE Imperial Decree by virtue of which the Viceroy of Chihli will resume his public functions after a retirement of only a hundred days, is, we take it, a noteworthy and encouraging sign of the times. If, says Confucius in effect, a man can forget the three years of infancy during which he was entirely dependent upon his parents' care, then let him mourn for less than three years when his parents die. The rebuke here directed at those who shorten their period of mourning, is meant, of course, to be severe; and few and far between are the instances in which a man is daring enough to outrage public opinion so far as to dispense with the recognised observances. The proper custom, however, is a very grievous burden to the individual. For a hundred days he may not shave his head, or change the filthy sackcloth coat he dons at the time of the death. For seven-and-twenty months he is unable to hold office, and has, as far as the State is concerned, no means of sustenance whatever. He is deprived in a moment of position, influence, income, and chances of promotion. Chinese novels, which are a fairly faithful picture of actual life, are often full of instances in which a man is ruined for his whole career by the untimely death of a parent. A penniless expectant, by some rare stroke of fortune, is appointed to a lucrative post five hundred miles from his own province. After borrowing, at a ruinous rate of interest, enough money to defray the expenses of his journey, he starts off; and when he has gone some nine-tenths of the distance, learns that his father has died suddenly. From that moment he is a ruined man. His commission to the post he was on his way to fill is so much waste paper. His resources are almost exhausted. He is burdened with an enormous debt. He is a hopeless way from home, and generally either dies of misery or falls into a state of utter poverty and degradation. The Law of Mourning is inexorable in his case, nor would he ever dare to evade it by attempting to conceal his bereavement; for such an outrage on morality would be followed by the most disastrous consequences, even supposing it to be possible. As far as we can see, there is one, and only one, practical benefit to the country which results from the rigorous enforcement of this law. The provinces are often crowded with hungry, eager expectants, and the retirement of a high officer opens a channel of promotion to them which may be perhaps their only chance in life. And this is the case at present. We have lately read in the *Peking Gazette* complaints innumerable of the number of expectants now choking up the avenues of advancement. If we were to take these representations *au pied de la lettre* it would seem that

there was never a time in the history of China in which there were so many needy applicants for the honour of serving the Emperor. The mother of a high officer has died, and immediately there is the rustling sound of an upward movement among the close-packed ranks below. Their chance appears a good one, for the high officer has many enemies, his position has recently been assailed in a variety of ways, and now the death of his mother appears as a *deus ex machina* to assist the schemes of his rivals. The stars in their courses are fighting against Sisera. His elder brother is in disgrace, and further difficulties come upon the family in the threatened official annihilation of its most powerful member. It must have been a bitter disappointment therefore to a large number of struggling or hostile mandarins when the Decree came out limiting his period of retirement to one hundred days. But it is one which calls for congratulation on the part of all well-wishers to China. It shows not only how elastic the most apparently inexorable regulations are, but also the very high value set upon the services of Li Hung-chang at the present juncture of events. In spite of the many attacks that have been made upon him by his foes, the Emperor has deliberately broken through one of the most revered customs of the country in a case which seemed to have been specially prepared for him had he cherished the slightest wish to rid himself of his powerful Minister. The opportunity has been put aside, and the Viceroy's crest now stands higher than before. We are justified in looking upon this Edict as the indication of a new and healthy policy in the affairs of state. It is possible, of course, that public feeling may run high. It is possible even that some venerable Censor may lay his head in the dust and reverently administer a solemn scolding to the Emperor for his disregard of the traditions of his ancestors. But we believe that so decided a step as the issue of this Decree would never have been taken had the Emperor or his representatives not fully decided to adhere to its prescriptions, and arrange for the retirement of the Viceroy being as short and as nominal as possible. Indeed there might have been serious results in other directions had the opposite course been taken. Our Correspondent 'Sinula' mentions one fact in connection with the situation which is of no small significance when we consider the proximity of the Viceregal Lodge at Tientsin to the Capital. The Tientsin soldiery, he writes, have been showing signs of great dissatisfaction at the prospective change of Viceroys. These troops are known to be devoted heart and soul to the present Viceroy of Chihli, and the prolonged substitution of even Chang Shu-sheng, a man so thoroughly in Li's confidence and, in fact, his own nominee to the acting-post during the month's

leave previously accorded to him, would have failed in all probability to prevent indications of uneasiness and even mutiny. We are not yet informed who will act as the Viceroy's lieutenant during his mourning of three months; but it will no doubt be a man nominated by Li himself, and one who will confine himself to carrying on the labours in which the Viceroy has been engaged until His Excellency is able to take a prominent part in them again. The idea advanced by our Tientsin Correspondent that in the course of events the present Viceroy of Nanking might be promoted to the Metropolitan Province, in order to obviate the anomaly of having a junior officer above him, thus falls to the ground; and there seems no reason to fear that, for the present at any rate, the policy of Li Hung-chang will suffer any interruption, or be interfered with by the machinations of his foes.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

The appointment of Mr. John Russell Young, one of the Correspondents of the *New York Herald*, to be United States Minister at Peking, may now be regarded, we imagine, as an accomplished fact. It is not too much to say that the news has been received with considerable surprise in China, not untinged with disappointment. There is however no reason to be astonished that the President's choice has fallen upon a man whose career has been wholly unconnected with diplomatic matters. In America, we believe, there is no such thing as a regularly-constituted Consular and Diplomatic service, the ranks of which are filled by the successful competitors at civil-service examinations. Appointments are too frequently made upon purely personal grounds, and are the reward of private services quite as often as the recognition of a man's capacity for public employment. Mr. John C. Myers was a Nebraska lawyer; Dr. Angell, the studious Principal of Michigan University; Mr. Lowell Mason has achieved a world-wide popularity for witty doggerel, and Mr. Russell Young is the correspondent of a daily newspaper. It would probably cause some astonishment if Mr. Spurgeon were sent out to China as *Inspector of Consulates*, as was the case with Dr. Newman some years ago, or if Edmund Yates or George Augustus Sala were nominated the successor of Sir Thomas Wade. All this, however, is a matter of internal policy with which we have nothing to do, and which is of importance principally to the United States themselves. Mr. Russell Young is presumably an able man, and has already been to China. As the historian of General Grant's voyage round the world, his acquaintance with men and manners is no doubt wide, if not very deep. What his fame may be among his own countrymen, we are not in a position to affirm with any certainty; although to judge by a sketch

recently given by a Californian newspaper of his journalistic career, we may venture to say that like all great and good men he has more enemies than friends. We are not informed whether, as U.S. Minister at Peking, he intends to continue to act as Special Correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Bennett, however, is an enterprising man, and has done greater things for journalism in general and Special Correspondentship in particular than extending the ramifications of his vast system into diplomatic walks of life. The Special Correspondent is known to be one of the most courageous of men. There is nothing, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, that he 'sticks at' in the interest of the journal he represents. We have heard of amateur casuals,—men who, in the interests of journalism, have actually snuggled themselves into the casual wards of a London refuge; and we have even heard of still more enterprising and public-spirited persons, who, with the same object in view, have got themselves shut up in a private lunatic-asylum. That a racy exposé of the devious ways of dark diplomacy, seasoned with a lively description of the venerable Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamén, may, at some future time, convulse the world, is at any rate within the bounds of likelihood; and meantime the interests of the United States will receive the close attention, at Peking, of a gentleman who has, in a spirit of pure patriotism, voluntarily relinquished his country for his country's good. It may be, however, that the sacrifice will prove a severer one to Mr. Russell Young on his arrival than it appears to him at present. When he was in Peking before, he basked in the reflected radiance which hovered round the person of his illustrious patron, and came in for a full share of the crumbs which fell from that rich man's table. He was honoured, fêted, and caressed, and the capital of China no doubt appeared to him a very desirable residence. The United States Legation, in particular, seems to have impressed him favourably. He was loud in its praises, described it, in a subsequent publication, as one of the finest American Legations in the world, and pictured it as a floral oasis to which the denizens of less favoured dwellings cast longing, wistful eyes. As a matter of plain fact, the United States Legation at Peking is one of the smallest and most modest in the capital. It is plain, neat, and exceedingly unpretentious. It is possible therefore that the rose-tinted spectacles through which the Grant Correspondent of the *New York Herald* viewed this simple tenement may have misled him in other matters, and suffused the entire landscape with similar delusive tints. Peking is very seldom in the gala condition it was when Mr. Young saw it. It is a pleasant place enough after long residence had habituated a man with its dust and ditches, and rendered

him unconscious of the difference between stench and perfumes. It is also very agreeable to diplomatists who are popular alike with their colleagues and the Chinese Ministers with whom they have to deal. But we do not think that Mr. Young is likely to be received with open arms by certain of those Ministers. The Viceroy of Chihli, for example, whose sympathies are probably worth more, practically, to a diplomatist than the whole Tsung-li Yamén put together, will receive him with disappointment. His Excellency was most anxious that the former United States Consul at Tientsin should have the post of Minister, and repeatedly urged it upon General Grant, who, we understand, gave an almost unconditional promise that his wishes should be respected. A few weeks before the nomination of Mr. Young took place, that of Mr. Denny was looked upon as an almost absolute certainty. It is not for us to guess at the considerations which led the General, or the President, to act so differently when the time came; it is permissible to suppose, however, that some valid reason can be assigned. But it would be a mistake to overlook the fact that Mr. Young will be handicapped with one great disadvantage from which Mr. Denny would have been free. He will find himself joining a diplomatic circle to which his arrival is likely to be an unwelcome surprise; and it will be strange if the disappointment he creates does not react upon him in producing a corresponding sensation in his own mind.

FILIAL PIETY.

WHEN the early Jesuit Missionaries to China compiled their valuable *Mémoires concernant les Chinois*, they devoted the half of one large volume to the literature which has grown up around the Doctrine of Filial Piety. It is noteworthy, however, that there is a marked abstention from either praise or blame of this celebrated article of faith—for so we may almost call it—on the part of the editors of the series. But we have heard the filial piety of the Chinese commended in the highest terms by foreign critics, and even by foreign missionary critics. One writer, at any rate, has gone so far as to say that in the long-continued existence of the Chinese Empire we have a fulfilment of the Fifth Commandment—"Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land." It would be idle to speculate what connection there may be between respect to parents and a prolongation of land-tenure in any given society, and equally idle to attempt to prove, from what we know of Chinese history, that the doctrine of Filial Piety as practised in China has directly or indirectly conduced to the preservation of that country in a national and political sense. Our object to-day is less ambitious, and we will state our meaning in

the fewest and most pointed words at our command. Briefly, then, the doctrine of Filial Piety, as practised and interpreted in China, is in many ways a curse and a calamity to the people. It is a flagrant and flagitious example of a virtue exaggerated into a vice. The admiration of the Chinese is extorted for numerous instances of filial piety that have come down from antiquity, and they are taught to believe that upon this is based their loyalty to the Throne. No brighter pattern of this so-called virtue exists than that of the great Emperor Shun, who, cursed with an unnatural father and a malignant stepmother, who on one occasion burnt his house down over his ears and on another threw him down a well, went about roaring and weeping to Compassionate Heaven in the channelled fields. And why?—because of his parents' cruelty? No; but because of his own imagined vileness—vileness which can have been the only cause of their ill-treatment of him, so virtuous a person shrinking from imputing any blame to those who had given him life. Is not such a type degrading? Then there was another bright example, an old philosopher who at the age of 70 used to dress himself up in a baby's frock, and dance around, and roll about the floor, shaking a rattle, or beating a little drum, simply to amuse his doting parents, who are said to have cackled with delight as their venerable offspring jerked himself about and frolicked for their entertainment. Nearly all the instances of filial piety held up to the Chinese for imitation are equally grotesque and mischievous. But worse remains behind. No man, be he a Viceroy or a General, or what he may, or whatever age he may have attained, is a free agent so long as his father is alive. In the eye of custom and the law he is a child—a minor. The highest and most cultured man in China may thus be legally at the disposal of an unlettered and narrow-minded boor, if it happens that his father was born and has remained a peasant, and he himself has risen. The ethical works of China teem with admonitions to children how to perform their duty to their parents, but there is scarcely one that touches upon the duty that parents owe their children. It is not too much to say that a Chinese father has more absolute power over the members of his family than the Emperor has over his realm. Only the other day we drew attention to the horrible fact of a mother burying her own child alive and the Emperor condoning and even approving the loathsome crime. Had that son, even by accident or in a fit of lunacy, caused the death of the virago, he would have been slowly sliced to death, and the flesh peeled off his bones. Such is the Doctrine of Filial Piety in China, so much cried up by missionaries and philanthropists. When Voltaire adopted the motto of his life the stirring war-cry *Ecrasez l'Infâme*, what was that Infamous he sought to crush? It

was the vile and intolerant spirit that hated, persecuted, tortured, and did to death all who took the liberty of thinking for themselves. That spirit exists still, and everywhere, though in a different form. It is that which gives the license or affords an excuse for all cruelty and rank injustice, and we deliberately affirm that there is no cruelty or injustice ever perpetrated in China grosser than that which is based upon this pernicious doctrine of Filial Piety. To be filial a man must be a grovelling slave, ready to repudiate his own knowledge and sacrifice his prospects in life at the dictum of a possibly prejudiced and ignorant father. To be filial a man must never dare to cherish a new or independent thought, for his ancestors had never had such thoughts and would probably have condemned them if they had. Superstition and obstructiveness of the most fatal type are thus made to hinge upon the doctrine of Filial Piety—which is by no means confined to a domestic application, but runs through the entire social polity of China—just as they were made to hinge upon Church traditions in the Middle Ages. Fanaticism and its offspring cruelty,—the spirit that leads men to bind each other's souls and torture each other's bodies—constitute, to our mind, a sin for which a new name ought to be discovered. It may almost be called sacrilege against the human race, and this is the Unpardonable Sin, or what should be considered such by all wishers for the mental and corporeal enfranchisement of their fellow-men. The worst feature of it all is that the evil of which we complain, like evil in the abstract, is simply poisoned and distorted good. Reverence to parents is a natural and human feeling. It has been the main-spring of some of the most beautiful actions ever performed by men. No one will dispute the propriety of the Chinese in placing the relation of paternity and sonhood among the Five Primary Relationships of mankind. But where it is pushed to such an extreme as it is in China, where the father is endowed with the authority of an absolute and irresponsible despot, and the son lowered to being the slave of another man simply because that other man was instrumental in bringing him into the world, it becomes an outrage, a mischief, and a folly. It strikes at the root of all sense of right and wrong. Such is the perversion of that sense among the Chinese at present that probably not one man who reads the *Peking Gazette* will think there is anything strange in the fact of the Emperor protecting the human tigress who murdered her own son the other day. The child is taught even by the proverbial philosophy of China to look upon his parent as a god, while the parent appears to wield autocratic power over the life he has been the accidental means of giving.

There is possibly only one element in this distorted doctrine which is at

all healthy. The Emperor, as Son of Heaven, owes filial duty to his Celestial Progenitor; and if he does not pay it, his commission is withdrawn. In plain language, if he is a bad sovereign, the disfavour of Heaven is shown by manifold disasters and portents; and when this is the case, the people have a right to rebel against the man whom Heaven thus openly rejects. So far, the extreme phase of Filial Piety results beneficially for the people. But in all other respects it is liable to prove a blight and a hindrance to the country, at once representing and encouraging the old, bad spirit of conservatism and cruelty which worked such desolation among men in the bygone ages of the world.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THERE is not very much of interest in the papers to hand by last mail. Jumbo is pretty nearly played out, though Mr. Bradlaugh is as rampant as ever and the Irish Debate still drags its weary length along. The *Spectator*, however, has one article which will probably be read with more interest than satisfaction by the Japanese. It is on the Liuchiu Question, and we cannot but express our regret that so fair-minded a paper should take so wrong-headed and one-sided a view of the subject. In the first place the article is headed 'The Coming War between China and Japan.' There is not the slightest ground, we believe, for any such sensational announcement, but rather the reverse. It is foolish, and worse than foolish, for the writer to talk about the "Liuchiu Outrage," for the epithet shows great unacquaintance with the history of Liuchuan relations with Japan. "It should be widely understood," says the *Spectator*, "that the moral right is on the side of China, and no one can conscientiously recommend her to waive her just claims before an aggressive neighbour. Japan has here been the wilful aggressor, and, for a brief space she has attained her ends." Just claims! Wilful aggressor! Will people never be able to take a common-sense, matter-of-fact view of political questions, without having their minds biased by misplaced considerations of sentiment? Liuchiu placed herself unconditionally under the control of Japan two centuries and more ago, and bound herself by all sorts of curses never to swerve in her loyalty to the Japanese. She is *de jure* as much a part of Japan as Formosa is of China, and all the autonomy she has enjoyed in past years has been allowed her as a favour, not accorded as a right. She is Japanese by right of conquest; a doubtful claim, it is true, from a moral standpoint, but valid enough for all practical purposes in the eyes of European Governments. In connection with this subject we have a review of the late Mr. Black's 'Young Japan,' written in a very favourable style. The reviewer, we are glad to see, writes not only in cordial praise of the book, but also in cordial praise of what he calls the "noble action" of the Japanese Government in the *Maria Luz* case, and endorses Mr. Black's remark that Japan thus won a world-wide sympathy. A very entertaining article, too, deals with a recently published edition of 'Queen's Speeches.' The feeblest of these productions are said to be those by Lord Melbourne. "They read as if the writer thought the whole thing a bore, and could not be bothered to revise what he had written. What could be more slovenly than the following sentence?"—etc., etc. The article is a terrible out-cup of the composition of nearly all the Queen's Speeches excepting those written by the

late Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone. The *Saturday* writes upon the new Kingdom of Servia. The possession of a King, it says, is in many ways a solid advantage to a small and struggling state. There are money-lenders, for instance, who think it more respectable, and probably even safer, to lend to a King than to a prince. To bully or rob a prince is held to be a natural and therefore pardonable transaction; but to bully or rob a King is thought to be an outrage on European sentiment. Experience shows, too, that Kings are allowed to add to their territories in a pleasant and easy way which is denied to governors of a humbler rank.—Among matters of more purely literary interest, we have a very interesting paper headed 'An American View of Protestantism.' This is good stiff reading, and will well repay study. Among the literary critiques is one dealing with a book called 'Song-Spray' by Mr. Barlow. It must be a curiosity. We cannot resist the temptation to reproduce the following excerpt from the reviewer's notice:—

It is a terrible undertaking to criticize Mr. Barlow's verses in face of the soothing address "To a Critic" which his volume contains, and which begins with these withering verses, in which the intensifying force of the italics is especially noteworthy:—

Thou to parley with a poet,
Vapid critic-creature—thou—
Thou art blind and dost not know it;
Dank locks flutter round thy brow;
(Do they do so, it may be asked, for any other reason than because brow rhymes to thou?)

Who art thou to preach and bluster
To the fools that round thee cluster—
Hearts that at thy mandate bow?
Lo! the poet sings to roses
And the hours of summer-days;
In the woods his heart reposes,
'Mid the rather green bowery sprays!
Lo! the poet hath the foaming
Wide seas round his footstep roaming,—
Round his brow the awful bays.

The poet's life, it would appear from this, taking one consideration with another, is not a happy one. To sing to roses with one's heart reposing in the woods, and with awful bays round one's brow, while wide seas roam foaming round one's footstep, must be a serious undertaking. But perhaps consolation may be found in the becoming sense of self-respect expressed in the last verse:—

Thou to teach us, thou to teach us
With thy simpering silly ways!
Thou to impugn us and impeach us!
Thou to chisel and chip our lays!
Thou to teach us love's true beauty
And to point towards path of duty—
What damnation were thy praise!

So far as we are concerned, Mr. Barlow is certainly safe from this form of damnation. In the case of writers like Mr. Barlow quotation is perhaps the best form of criticism.

The *Pall Mall Budget* contains, in a paragraph, the outline of a story which, true or no, is of the purest nature of romance. It may be doubted how much a man is worth who prefers sheet-iron to his fiancée, and how much pity he deserves who leaves a girl to die while he roams the world over "nosing and poking around after scientific truth," as Max Adeler would say; but if the following tale is true, he certainly has been punished enough:—

From his boyhood Franz Spiegel [a German-American] was devoted to the manufacture of sheet iron. The fact that Russian sheet iron was so much superior to that of America led him to determine to discover what he described as the great Russian secret, or die in the attempt. He left America for Russia twenty-six years ago, when he was only twenty years of age, and he has never returned. His betrothed died of grief, but he continued his quest. In 1859 he announced he was on the track of the secret, but that, as it was imparted to no one who was not a convict under sentence of penal servitude for life, he would have to get into the mines in that capacity, or return unsuccessful. For twenty years nothing was heard from him, but in 1879 a letter arrived

announcing that he had smuggled himself into the mines, in a party of political prisoners, and that he had succeeded in his search. The secret was his, but he could not get out. The authorities flogged him whenever he declared his innocence, and he is still supposed to be suffering a living death, a martyr to his devotion to the perfection of American metallurgy. His case has been brought before the attention of the American Government, which is being urged to use its influence with the Czar to secure Franz Spiegel's release. It is a very pretty story as it stands; but surely all the sheet iron of Russia is not made by convicts, nor do they make sheet iron even in Siberia in the depths of the mine.

The reviews in the *Athenæum* this week are not particularly important. We therefore conclude by transcribing the following items of intelligence from the column of Literary Gossip:—It was resolved at Vienna last year that the next meeting of the International Literary Congress should be held in Italy, and that the central committee should choose the city in which the meeting would be held. We hear that Rome has now been chosen as the place, and the month of May as the time, of meeting.—Notwithstanding semi-official denials of the suspension of the negotiations for a Copyright Convention between the United States and this country, we regret to say that there is no likelihood of any satisfactory Convention being concluded. The Canadian Minister who visited Washington on the subject returned with the conviction that nothing can be done at present; indeed, the proposals put forth on the part of the United States are of such a character that if they were accepted British authors would be no better off than at present.—Mr. William Black is writing a new novel, which will be published in *Harper's Magazine*. The opening chapters deal with the early struggles of a journalist.—Mr. Ralston has written an introduction to the volume of Portuguese folk-tales collected from the mouths of the people by Prof. Z. Consiglieri Pedrosa, of Lisbon. The originals of these tales have never been printed, and they have been specially translated by Miss Monteiro for the Folk-lore Society.—A new and uniform edition of the novels and miscellaneous writings of Mr. W. D. Howells, the popular American author, is being printed in Edinburgh by Messrs. Constable in a handy small 16mo. size, from a clearly cut brier type. The first volume, containing 'A Foregone Conclusion,' will be issued immediately.—An epitome of Prof. Graetz's 'History of the Jews,' made by the author himself, will appear in France and in England. We believe that the French version is making rapid progress, whilst the English is not yet in the printers' hands.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

A SOMEWHAT large proportion of space in the papers now to hand is devoted to discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the charter recently granted by Her Majesty to the North Borneo Company, and the address moved by Mr. Gorst praying the Queen to revoke or alter so much of the charter as gave an implied sanction to the maintenance of slavery under the British flag. This motion was negatived by an overwhelming majority, and the result is freely criticised in the London and provincial press. The *Daily News* points out that a system of slavery of a very revolting character exists in North Borneo, that slavery has never been abolished by purely moral influences, and that to give even a temporary lease of life to it in Borneo would be a mistake that would be dearly purchased even by infinitely greater advantages than England is ever likely to derive from the operations of the Company. The *Morning Post* congratulates the Liberal Government upon not being so completely pledged to a backward policy in foreign affairs as some of their followers are given to declare; while the *Scotsman* sympathises

with the ground of objection to the granting of the charter stated by Mr. Dillwyn, that it amounted to a measure of annexation. We presume this means that were effect given to Mr. Gorst's motion it would imply that we had assumed Imperial rights over Borneo; but the reasoning is difficult to follow, when we so far assume Imperial rights over the high seas as to chase every slave we may come across, and act upon the principle that no slave can breathe in the neighbourhood of any British flag. The Lamson poisoning case also comes in for a fair share of discussion. The *Spectator*, in an article headed 'Audacity,' argues that the audacity of Mr. Lamson from beginning to end has scarcely been enough insisted on. Throughout he seems to have acted with an openness, candour, and publicity which he no doubt intended to use as an evidence of innocence. He administered the poison openly in the presence of a third party when he would have had an opportunity a few days afterwards of doing it secretly in his own house; he returned from France as soon as he heard of the accusation brought against him; and finally gave himself up to the public with all the aplomb of a wrongfully accused and injured man. His policy proved futile. "Audacious men," says the *Spectator*, "forget that the resources of civilisation are not exhausted when audacity has carried the first position, and that it is only for carrying the first position that their audacity is of much use. If it is silly, as it is, to let audacious men impose themselves upon our credulosity, it is still sillier for those men themselves to forget that so soon as they have succeeded imposing their false pretences upon us they will at once begin to be found out, and that their audacity will not serve to prevent them from being found out, though it will serve to impose on us a blind and momentary delusion." 'The Burden of Sovereignty' is also a good article. The writer makes out a very fair case to show that after all, even in the case of our own Queen, who is known to be a hard-working monarch, the burden of sovereignty does not consist so much in an actual, overwhelming, crush of work as in a sense of mental pressure. "We very much doubt if any Sovereign in Europe is 'overworked,' as ordinary professionals, even Ministers, are overworked; if any king or queen labours steadily for eight hours a day during six days a week; or hurries through his or her meals, or goes without regular exercise, or even falls into that condition of fluster which with most men and all women follows upon a clear perception that the necessary work cannot be overtaken." But there is a sense of responsibility, which, though often ill-founded, cannot be shaken off. "Even our Queen, for example, in her very motherly and kindly letter to her people, thanking them for their recent display of loyalty, writes as if she felt that their honour and glory depended in a great degree on her own individual effort." The feeling, as we have said, may be ill-founded or exaggerated, but it is one that enters largely into the composition of good sovereigns. 'Onesimus; Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul,' by the Author of 'Philochristus,' is ably reviewed in this week's *Spectator*, and we judge that it is a valuable and interesting contribution to the imaginative literature dealing with Apostolic times. The *Saturday* writes cordially of the promotion of Archbishop McCabe to the scarlet, and indeed there is a wonderful unanimity in the press at large upon this subject. His Grace's recent Pastoral called forth also personal expressions of thanks from both the Queen and the Prime Minister. 'Jocular Pranks at an American University' is the title of an article the revelations made in which are barely credible. Is this, indeed, a true picture of American collegiate life? The details are taken from the *New York Herald*, and are of so astounding a nature that their publication must be taken as

evidence of their truth. Then we have a review of Mr. H. D. Traill's 'Recaptured Rhymes; being a Batch of Political and other Fugitives arrested and brought to Book.' The following refers to Sir Bartle Frere in his relations to two Governments:—

Wigged by Conservative chiefs who appointed him,
Cursed—and conserved by the Whigs who attacked!

Feathered and tarred by the priests who anointed him,
Whitewashed by those at whose hands he was blacked!

Sternly rebuked—and with signal humility
Bowing his head and consenting to stay!
Fiercely reviled—and retained for ability!

Highly commended—and docked of his pay!
Have I as one two Commissioners reckoned,
or

Is there a brace of Prime Ministers here?
Are there two Gladstones, a first and a second,
or

Is there, perchance, a alternative Frere?

Vainly, ah vainly, I strive with the mystery;
Vainly I hunt for the clue that I miss;
Fog and perplexity! Who would the history
Wish to compose of a people like this?

The *Pall Mall Budget* is an excellent number; but we have not much space to devote to it. Among the pleasantest articles of a lighter description we recommend 'A Mistress on Maids,' 'The Minor Comforts of Travel,' 'The Monotonous Sea,' and 'A Dainty Flower.' The following paragraph may be of interest to some:—

The *Cologne Gazette* contains a curious story about the foundation of a new Jewish sect at Odessa. This body of Dissenters, which calls itself "New Israel," owes its origin, it is stated, to "the conviction which is gaining ground in educated Jewish circles that it is no edict of the Government, but only social approximation which can improve the position of the Jews." The conviction is excellent, but the practical inferences which "New Israel" draws from it involve that community in some odd contradictions. They begin by throwing over the Talmud, because it is the spirit of the Talmud which principally excites the hate of their Christian neighbours. But having done this, they are apparently frightened at their own boldness, and hasten to profess their "faith in the five books of Moses in their literal sense." The literal interpretation of the Pentateuch does not, however, prevent them from rejecting circumcision, accepting all meat consumed by Christians as "kosher," transferring the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday, and demanding legalization of mixed marriages. On the whole, "New Israel" sounds a little like a hoax.

The *Athenæum* contains a Sonnet on Heine by Mr. Theodore Watts, which is remarkable for melody. It is as follows:—

Thou knew'st that Island far away and lone
Whose shores are as a harp, where billows break

In spray of music and the breezes shake
O'er spicy seas a roof of colour and tone,
While that sweet music echoes like a moan
In the island's heart, and sighs around the lake

Where, watching fearfully a monstrous snake,
A damsel weeps upon her emerald throne.

Life's ocean, breaking round thy senses' shore,
Struck dancelong song as from the strand of day:—

For us the joy, for thee the fell foe lay—
Pain's blinking snake around the fair isle's core,

Turning to sighs the enchanted sounds that play
Around thy lovely island evermore.

And the following items for the column of Literary Gossip, which are of more than ordinary interest. The first instalment of Mr. Froude's 'Life of Carlyle' will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co., on the 31st instant. The work, which is complete in itself, consists of two octavo volumes, with two portraits and four views, all being etchings. It is, as we have mentioned, a history of the first forty years of Carlyle's life, and it is said that it may almost be

considered of the nature of an autobiography, as it contains so much of Carlyle's own writing. Some very interesting letters from Goethe and Edward Irving will appear, but probably no letters will strike the reader more than those from the pen of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle. Messrs. Longman & Co. will also publish during April volumes three and four of Mr. Lecky's 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century.' These volumes embrace, as we have said, the period 1760-80. The title of Mr. Hardy's new novel, the first part of which is to appear in the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is to be 'Two on a Tower.' The Bodleian Library has acquired the collection of Chinese works belonging to Mr. Wylie. Apropos of the impending coronation of Milan I., King of Serbia, it is interesting to know that the British Museum possesses an original charter in the Servian language, dated A.D. 1395, to which is appended, by strands of red and white silk, a wax impression of the great seal of Stephen Dabisha, King of Serbia and Bosnia, which resembles in general characteristics of design the great seal of Richard II. of England. The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Johnson, at his home in North Andover, Massachusetts. Mr. Johnson was a scholarly writer on Oriental religions, and was engaged on his third volume, 'The Religions of Persia,' when overtaken by the illness of which he died. The death of Prof. Ko Hui Hua, of Harvard University, is much regretted. He had formed a class for the study of Chinese, and was much beloved by all. The services at his funeral in the University Chapel are described as having been very impressive. The body, which has been taken to China, was enclosed in a leader casket, on which was laid a mandarin's cap. Following it came the eldest son of the deceased, Poh Fue Ko, accompanied by President Eliot. The youth was clothed in white. Several Chinese officials were present, and also the professors of the university. The services were conducted by Prof. C. C. Everett, who read selections from the works of Confucius and from the New Testament. About the same time the United States Congress was passing an act prohibiting the immigration of Chinese. The April number of the *Expositor* will contain an article by Dr. Sanday on the 'Style of the Revised Version,' and one by Canon Farrar on 'Fidelity and Bias in Versions of the Bible.' The daily papers announce the death of Lady Lytton, the widow of the deceased Lord Lytton. She was the author of several novels.

Outports.

PEKING.

Last year we referred to the case of the innocent priest executed at Nanking some six years ago and to the investigation of which a special Commissioner was lately deputed. He has now issued his report, and it turns out that a military officer had a grudge against this Buddhist priest, and a dead body having been found, he accused the priest of the act of murder and bribed a child to give evidence against him. The priest was at first imprisoned, and no amount of punishment would make him confess. At last he was executed on the testimony of the child, who swore to being an eye-witness. The real murderer has now been found and executed, and also his enemy who accused him; and the officials through whose yamen the case went and who are understood to have examined into the case and found the priest guilty, are banished to the Amoor.

In Chihli a son, lunatic, has killed his father; for which, of course, he suffers cutting into ten thousand pieces. The law is severe in all such cases, believing that the stability of the Empire, of society, and

of the family depends upon honouring father and mother. In the case of proved lunacy one would suppose the law to take a more lenient view. A lunatic for the mere desire of fame once shot at an Emperor of China; and in all such cases, the culprit has his head severed from his body on the spot. It is said the Japanese, who have adopted our Penal Code, find crime more rampant than before. And it is argued that countries like China and Japan are not yet ripe for the amelioration of their penal statutes. Regarding the new translation of the French Code, some of the officials remarked that the punishments were altogether too light, and especially in regard to women. With women, as it were, on the Throne now for the last twenty years, it is somewhat remarkable that they have not introduced some modification of *ling ch'ih* for their sex. Next to parents stand teachers, and so I suppose the crime of killing one's schoolmaster or tutor in China would be a serious offence. Like Alexander, who said that we owe more to our master who instructs us than to our parents who beget us, so the Chinese understand and discharge this duty in a way in which no other nation does; for pupils when advanced to degrees and offices confer on their masters very considerable benefits and favours.

At the Tartar Summer Palace at Jehol, a number of thieves have just been apprehended and the extreme penalty of the law meted out to them on the spot.

The Viceroy Li reports that the Ta-ching river between Chihli and Shantung having shoaled considerably, the poor people have cultivated the banks now not under water, and he, wishing to restore the river to its old breadth, finds the people unwilling to give up the cultivation of the land. Chen Lan-pin, the Minister to the United States, has just been appointed to a seat at the Foreign Board. This is as it should be. Those men who have served China abroad as Ministers, ought to be entitled to a seat in the Foreign Office and probably also in the Cabinet. It would be for the advantage of China to have these men in this position. There are men like Kuo Sung-t'ao and Chung Hou, who speak with authority and advise the adoption of wise measures. We hope yet to see these men at the Taungli Yamen. How much pleasanter having to do with men who have practically experienced the advantages of Western civilization. We hope the Marquis Tseng will be raised to such a post on his return. And we should like to see Chung Hou coming out now from his long retirement. Kuo Sung-t'ao is allowed to rust down in Hunan because he formed to favourable an opinion of foreigners and foreign ways.

On the 19th two or three smart showers fell which will do good to the wheat crop.

When thieves fall out, honest people get their own. The Censors are a well-known body at the capital, and in unearthing abuses do some time excellent service. The fear of being exposed by the Censorate may keep officials straight when nothing else will. The Capital is divided into five districts, corresponding with the five points of the Chinese compass, viz., N.S.E.W. and Centre, the latter being the most important. Each of these five districts has a Manchu and a Chinese Censor. The chief of the Chinese middle district, a man called Shih, has been accused by his Censorial brethren of extreme avarice, his son and other members of his family taking bribes, extorting money and acting as go-betweens. Several instances are produced in evidence of their charge. The first charge relates to theatricals, which we all know were forbidden during the period of national mourning. The Censor's family were willing to allow the acting to proceed on the payment of a large sum of money arranged for according to each day's representation, for which an agreement was drawn out. The second charge relates to about twenty peo-

ple who brought up a case before the Censorial Court, and which was made to drag its weary length along for two months and was not terminated before the business was first handsomely paid for. The third charge consists in not abiding by the reports of the inferior officers of the Court, the *sz* and *fang kuan*, but changing and modifying them with the view of extorting money. Another charge consists in failing to dispense justice to clients because they refused to be mulcted, and who afterwards carried their case to the head military office, and there the Censor's son appeared as mediator and for the sake of a heavy bribe promised to finish the case. The fifth and last charge refers to the payment of 500 tiao (12 tiao=\$1) on assuming the office of inspector or examiner called Chazze. The son has been sent to the Board of Punishments. We may expect some more interesting revelations.

The newly-appointed Governor of the Yellow River, China's Sorrow, has issued his report of the river. Although the water is low in winter, the stream keeps moving its banks, and therefore needs repair and embanking, particularly at one of the bends in Honan. The official who has at present charge of this important work ought to have presented himself before the Emperor, but on account of urgency his presence is dispensed with.

Tso has been reviewing his Kiangnan troops.

21st April.

TIENTSIN.

I have to record an event which in consequence, politically speaking, will change in a great degree the foreign policy of this country. A decree was issued on the 19th of this month, granting one month's congé to H.E. Li Hung-chang, in order to enable him to return home and minister to the sickness of H.E.'s lady-mother. In the same decree an Imperial Present of eight taels weight of ginseng is graciously bestowed, to assist in the curing of her dangerous malady. But the trite saying that truth is stranger than fiction has in no case been better verified than in the present one, for strange to relate it was on the very day the decree came out that H.E.'s mother died at the yamen of her eldest son, H.E. Li Hung-chang, in the province of Hupei. The month's congé will therefore probably be lengthened into a period of three years' mourning to both Li Hung-chang and his brother Li Han-chang, whom I said in my last was to be superseded by Chang Chih-wan. In the same decree H.E. Chang Shu-sheng (張樹聲) Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuang-si has been appointed to act for Li Hung-chang during his absence from office. By these changes, we can expect a totally different phase in the hitherto uniform political horizon, and what may be the result, no one dare say. Alas! for poor China. In the city no sooner was the decree published, than a vague uneasiness seemed to settle over the minds of both high and low officials, which has increased to apprehension since the private telegram from Hupei arrived yesterday telling us that the Dowager Lady Li died on the 19th April. Chang Shu-sheng doubtless will not remain long in the position of Viceroy of Chih-li while there is H.E. Tso Tsung-t'ang in Nanking; for that old hero may not possibly like to have a comparatively young man put over him as Senior Viceroy. And to please Tso, it is very likely that the Senior Viceroyalty will be given him.

I have also received news that the soldiery are dissatisfied at the prospective change of Viceroys, and we have yet to hear of the result. Possibly the fact that the acting Viceroy is an An-hui man will in a degree serve to mollify them, for nine-tenths of the soldiers stationed here are from that province. All this has come

so suddenly upon the country that it is impossible to estimate the shock the news will have on the empire. However, if anything serious occurs, it is likely that H.E. Li Hung-chang will not have a longer leave of absence than three months or a hundred days. H.E. Chang Shu-sheng is expected in forty days from now, and the official news of old Lady Li's death will not arrive here, I suppose, until the beginning of next month. At any rate, H.E. Li Hung-chang will not leave his post until his successor arrives; of that at least I am certain.

23rd April.

SINULU.

CHI-NAN FU.

The Hon. James C. Zuck, U.S. Consul at Tientsin, accompanied by Mr. C. S. Taylor of the Legation at Peking, arrived in this city to-day. They come as representatives of the U.S. Legation to investigate and if possible satisfactorily settle the "House" question that has been pending since the mob last July.

The Rev. Messrs. Pilcher and Earnewell and Miss Porter, all of the American Methodist Mission, are guests in this city. They have been visiting some mission outstations to the south and west of this, and will leave on Monday for their respective houses in Tientsin and Peking.

April 15th.

The Consul called on the Governor yesterday and was received with all the attention and respect that was possible. The Taotai with others were appointed to transact the business with the Consul. This morning early, the Governor returned the call, leaving his card at the inn where the Consul is stopping. In the afternoon, a conference with the Taotai was held according to appointment. Questions of legality of deed, *feng-shui*, concessions, etc., were all referred to, though partially ignored by the Consul, who holds the position that the Tsung-li Yamen in their correspondence have admitted the legality of the title and have set aside all these minor items. He (the Consul) asked for a fair exchange of property, or the restoration of the old place with damages and full protection.

April 17th.

Former conferences have been more less preliminary, but to-day at 11 a.m. real business of some kind will begin. Placards are posted on all the main streets and near good places for sale, forbidding and severely threatening any one who dares to sell any place to the foreigner.

The streets are comparatively quiet, though we hear of some indignation meetings. The Taotai promised to have these placards removed, but to-day they are more numerous than before. Our right to the property is now publicly admitted, for the placards imply that we can have the places offered us last year, but refused by us as no means a fair exchange.

The people are not excited. The opposition comes from a few, who have influence and know how to use it with the masses.

April 20th.

SOOCHOW.

I learn that a Census of this city has recently been taken in connection with the Tithing Office 保甲局, and the returns show a population of about 220,000 inhabitants. This information seems to be reliable, and if so it shows that the population of this city has been greatly over-estimated. The general estimates hitherto have ranged all the way from 300,000 to 700,000, with a generally accepted compromise at 500,000. It is one of the many instances of over-estimate of population, which all go to show that the generally accepted estimate of the population of the whole

empire, 400,000,000, is by far too large, and that those who place it at 250,000,000 or thereabouts are in all probability nearer the truth.

The new Fu-t'ai seems to be rather more easy-going than his predecessor, and as a consequence the opium shops are being gradually re-opened, and gambling is again coming the front.

The people have for some time been pretty thoroughly scared upon the subject of fires, and as a consequence have employed extra men to patrol the streets at night for protection against incendiarism, each house on the principal streets paying about ten cash, more or less, according to ability, for the purpose. The scare has, however, I think been greatly exaggerated by false rumours of midnight marauders, there having not been more than one such rascal probably where exaggerated reports and imaginary fears have made out there were ten.

29th April.

HANKOW.

Things go on quietly here. The Governor-General has given up duty, and pending orders from Peking, his seals are locked up in the Provincial Treasury. He is, it is said, to leave for Anhui in a few days. Mr. Cartwright, the new Commissioner, has, as you will have heard, been obliged by ill-health to retire from the service, and Mr. Twinem, erst Acting Commissioner at Tientsin and Chinkiang, late Deputy Commissioner here, rules in his place.

There were signs of an early season, but the heavy rains that have set in may delay it. The old Consulate is to be pulled down forthwith and the Consul will have the pleasure of moving, to his infinite disgust, with the prospect of a most uncomfortable summer before him.

26th April, 1882.

FOOCHOW.

In our last week's issue we noticed an alteration in the firm trading under the style of Messrs. Galton and Co. We are now informed that Mr. Galton has taken Mr. Drought into partnership in his London House but this alteration does not affect the Foochow Firm. We regret that this error should have crept into our columns.

We hear that an extensive robbery has just taken place. It appears that Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Compradore's nephew whilst on his way up-country with the large sum of sixteen thousand dollars, was robbed of the same in the Chiong Lok district which was only a short distance from its destination. It is reported that he was killed. The Mandarins are taking active measures to bring the perpetrators of this depredation to justice.

Hardly a week now passes without having to record some extensive fire having taken place in the vicinity of Foochow. On Friday last the 21st inst., a conflagration was observable at about ten o'clock at night, in the same direction as where the last fire occurred. We learn that the damage occasioned in the present instance was even greater than that at the previous fire, although no lives are reported as lost. The fire, which raged fearfully until considerably past midnight, was allowed by the Chinese to burn itself out, no adequate means being adopted for its suppression.—*Foochow Herald*.

HONGKONG.

The Russian corvette *Vestnik*, Commander Avelan, arrived here last night from Singapore, and this morning gave the usual salutes, which were responded to.

Mr. William L. Scruggs the late American Consul at Canton has been appointed U.S. Consul at Panama. The salary of

the American Consul at Panama is \$3,000 per annum.

The annual inspection of the Royal Engineers and the Army Hospital Corps, and their respective quarters, was made to-day by H.E. Major-General Sargent, C.B., who was accompanied by his staff. The engineers were under the command of Major Palmer, while Surgeon Hungerford was at the head of the Army Hospital Corps. The men were not put through any drill, but their quarters were carefully inspected.

News has been received by telegram that the steamship *Mary Tatham*, 1064, Capt. John Gorley, which left here on the 28th March, bound for Nagasaki and Portland, with a full cargo and 644 Chinese passengers, has gone on shore on Cape Yermima promontory on the south east coast of Yesso. The cargo and passengers have been safely landed. No particulars are to hand of how the vessel got ashore.

We understand that H.E. the Administrator has decided upon introducing a short Ordinance which will at once remove the obstacles that now stand in the way of what are known as the Huffam bankruptcies. These cases we referred to some time since, and the creditors of fifteen or sixteen year's standing (if still alive) will be glad to hear that there is yet a chance of dividing the fragmentary portions of what remains of these estates.

Yesterday evening (16th inst.) about half-past nine, an accident which might have produced very serious results occurred in the Police Quarters of the Central Station. The ceiling of one of the rooms on the uppermost flat, in the eastern end of the building, occupied by Sikhs, gave way without warning and fell into the room. The lathing and plaster with a few of the smaller cross beams of almost the entire ceiling came down on the top of a dozen men who were about to go on duty, but the men were somewhat protected by the falling matter being broken up by an erection in the centre of the room. One of the men sustained a severe bruise on one of his thighs, and had to be sent to Hospital. The accident is attributed to the ravages of white ants and dry rot, but whether this is the real cause or not we are unable positively to say. Some of the ceilings in the adjoining room are in a rather precarious condition, but they will, no doubt, receive the necessary attention from the Surveyor General's department, a representative from which visited the place to-day.

We hear that H.E. Graça has at last decided to proceed to Tokio, there to take part in the conferences for Treaty Revision. We understand that passages for himself, secretary and three *attachés* have been taken by the O. & O. steamer *Cceanic*, which leaves this day week. Better late than never.—*China Mail*.

It will be remembered that a day or two since we reported that the steamer *Yottung* was lying disabled in Swatow with her crank shaft broken. She arrived in the harbour this morning, and from inquiry on board we learn the following facts. The steamer was on her way to Swatow, and was passing the Cape of Good Hope on the afternoon of the 6th, with a strong breeze from the N.E., when her crank shaft suddenly snapped. There was no previous warning whatever, and the event was of course unexpected. The steamer then proceeded under canvas into Hope Bay, where she anchored. A boat was sent on to Swatow for assistance, and the *Himalaya* which was lying there, came out and towed the disabled steamer in on Friday. Mr. Rankin the chief engineer of the *Yottung*, showed himself to be a man of considerable resource, for he changed his crank shaft end for end so that by using only one cylinder, the steamer could proceed under steam. Steam was got up, and the vessel was ready to leave when the steamer *Hong-kong* arrived from this port to tow her

in. She came on in company of this steamer, but not in tow, and did six knots an hour, reaching the Lyeemoon Pass at midnight on Thursday, and anchoring there until the next morning, when she came into the harbour, and immediately went over to the Sam Shui Po Dock for a new crank shaft.

About night on Thursday (13th inst.) while the river steamer *Powan* was on her passage from Canton to Hongkong, when near the Bocca Tigris, a Chinese ship comrade, who was a saloon passenger on board, suddenly jumped overboard. The captain at once stopped the steamer and got the boats out, but all efforts to save the unfortunate man proved unavailing, owing to the darkness prevailing. It appears that the deceased, a well-to-do person, had been unlucky in land speculations and he took his losses so much to heart that his mind became unhealed. His relatives sent him to Canton to be treated a fortnight ago, but doctors and priests alike failing to benefit a mind diseased, the unhappy patient was returning when he took the fatal leap above mentioned. The relatives of the deceased have hired a steam launch to proceed to the spot and drag for the body.

A scratch four-oared race was rowed on Saturday afternoon (15th). Shortly after five o'clock the three crews had assembled at the Recreation Club, and paddled to the white buoy, where they were got off to a good start. The *Leek*, of which Sampson was stroke, at once began to draw away from her opponents, and kept the lead the whole distance—about a mile—winning in easy style about a length and half a head of the *Rose* in 5m. 55secs. The *Shamrock* was about the same distance behind the *Rose*.

"LEEK." "ROSE." "SHAMROCK."
1 Neale. 1 Schlund. 1 Lloyd.
2 Falconer. 2 Shepherd. 2 Angier.
3 Hughes. 3 Stebbing. 3 Setwart.
(stroke) J. Sampson. (stroke) Dennison.
(stroke) Fisher.
(cox.) H. Sampson. (cox.) Cox. (cox.) Farquhar.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that His Excellency the Administrator has recognised provisionally, and until further notice, Mr. F. H. Slaghek as in charge of the Belgian Consulate at this port.

In the Supreme Court yesterday (18th) on the motion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Creasy Ewens, clerk to the Chief Justice, was enrolled as an attorney and procurator of the Supreme Court.

By the English mail to-day (19th) Mr. D. R. Crawford takes his departure from the colony. Mr. Crawford has been an energetic worker in all charitable and philanthropic movements. The success of the Temperance Hall has been mainly owing to his exertions, and he has always been active in assisting sailors ashore to pass their time pleasantly without frequenting the grog shops.

The manager of the Hongkong and Canton Telegraph line, accompanied by an expectant magistrate and several military officers, has been inspecting all the routes between Kowloon and Canton in order to erect the posts for the line. Proclamations have been issued by the magistrates and posted up in Sun On, Tsang Shing, Tung Kun, and Pun Yu, informing the people that the telegraph will belong to Chinese and will be for the benefit of trade and commerce. They are accordingly warned not to interfere with its construction, or injure it when made otherwise severe punishment will be meted out to all offenders.

We learn, from a reliable source, that intelligence has been received to the effect that not only has Sir John Pope Hennessy been recalled from this government but that he will not be offered any further appointment under the Colonial Office.

The *Siberian Gazette* contains a telegram from M. Ponomoff, a merchant, dated Zaisan, 20th February, according to which

the caravan despatched by him is detained at Dorbultschine (?) by the Chinese. Up to the date of the message it had not been allowed to proceed. The Journal adds that the Chinese act as if no treaty existed. A telegram announcing that the caravan had been permitted to proceed is declared to be a fabrication.

The ruin and embarrassment arising out of the recent land speculation mania are becoming apparent by degrees. The latest evidence of this trouble is the abrupt departure of the comrade of the Oriental Bank Corporation. He was, like many more, deeply involved in land transactions, and being unable to meet his liabilities has absconded.—*Daily Press*.

NAGASAKI.

Two Commissioners, Messrs. Brown and Ishibashi, of the Marine Department, have been appointed by the Japanese Government to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the British ship *Forward Ho!* and to investigate the charges brought by Captain Wade against the natives in the vicinity of Omoye Bay, where the vessel was wrecked in November last. The result of their enquiries is set forth at considerable length in their report to their Excellencies Inouye and Saigo. The evidence, both written and verbal, gathered from officers of the ship and natives ashore, conclusively disproves many of Captain Wade's public statements, which there is no alternative but to denounce as "grossly exaggerated and in parts untrue." Many of the so-called hardships and inconveniences complained of were caused entirely through misunderstanding and an utter inability to explain matters on either side; whilst the losses from theft are mainly proved to have been consequent upon the careless indifference displayed throughout by the Captain and officers of the ship. The food supplied to them was of course comparatively poor, and the accommodation about on a par. But it was the best obtainable in the place—an out-of-the-way fishing village. That such unfounded charges should have gone forth to the world at large is a matter for regret; and whilst the Japanese Government are to be commended for their promptness in ventilating the question, the natives concerned are to be congratulated upon being cleared of the most serious crimes thus laid to their charge.—*Rising Sun*.

YOKOHAMA.

On the 15th ult., says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Rengo Kiito Niadukarisho was held for the purpose of discussing the rules for a general warehouse. This being the time when the price of silk has a tendency to rise it was thought that the establishment of a general warehouse should take place at once. The rule when complete will be submitted both to foreign and native merchants for consideration.

The port of Ninsen in Corea is to be opened to the Japanese next month, and Mr. Kondo will be appointed consul there.

Admiral Schufeldt, it is said, will leave Kobe for Korea towards the end of next month, by the American man-of-war *Suvaru*, for the purpose of inducing the Koreans to enter into a treaty of commerce with America.—*Japan Gazette*.

We hear that the captain and the majority of the crew of the s.s. *Mary Tatham*, ashore on Cape Yerimo, have arrived at Hakodate, so it is to be presumed that the vessel is a complete wreck. The Chinese coolies remain, we believe, near the scene of the loss, until a steamer can be despatched for them.—*Japan Herald*.

KOBE.

We understand the Japanese Government have offered to defray all expenses incurred in repairing the damage done to

the U.S.S. *Alert* through the recent collision between the *Jingei-kan* and that vessel. The offer has, we believe, been declined, and as the Japanese are proverbially liberal in matters of the kind, it would be premature to construe their willingness to make compensation into an acknowledgment of error in the navigation of their vessel. The official inquiry will alone decide that question.

We take this opportunity of again warning visitors to Kioto against the thieves who infest the hotels there. Last year robberies were frequently committed in the rooms occupied by strangers, and the present season has been ushered in with a renewal of similar thefts. The other night a gentleman had all his money, clothing, and some valuable papers stolen out of his bed-room during the night, and, strange to say, his native guide was thoroughly plundered at the same time.

The magnificent display of silk goods in the store of Daimaru has invariably furnished a theme for admiration by visitors to Kioto who chanced to call there. The house has been in existence for many generations, but evil times have at last overtaken it. A paragraph in a native newspaper announces that Daimaru has failed, with liabilities amounting to 200,000 yen, but no mention is made of assets, so it is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the value of the estate. Other members of the family trade under the same name both in Tokio and Osaka, and it is not unlikely they will come to the rescue. The firm in Tokio is reputed to be very wealthy, and it is not so long ago that the Osaka establishment was saved by timely assistance from their metropolitan connections.

According to the *Daito Nippo* a great misfortune has befallen the tea growers of Uji, the district where, as is well-known, the finest tea in Japan is produced. Our contemporary states that the plants have been attacked by insects, and repeats the report given on the subject by an official belonging to the Kioto Fuchō, who was specially sent to inspect the gardens. He stated that one-third of the plants have been more or less seriously damaged, and so numerous are the insects that "the noise they make biting the leaves can readily be heard!" The women and children are reported to be afraid to enter the gardens, and altogether the prospects of Uji for the coming season are not particularly bright.—*Hiogo News*.

COREA.

A rumour reaches us, just as we go to press, to the effect that a disturbance has taken place at the Japanese settlement of Fusan in Corea. A body of Koreans—members no doubt of the anti-foreign party—are said to have attacked the Japanese residents and killed four or five. We cannot vouch for the truth of the report, but it seems not improbable that something of the sort has occurred, inasmuch as the Korean Conservatives are believed to have established an understanding—whatever that may be worth—with the Court at Peking.—*Japan Mail* of 22nd April.

From the *Mainichi Shinbun* :—

Mr. Hanabusa, the Minister to Corea, was to leave for his post about June next. The reason why he is now leaving before that time is said to be owing to a notification of the Korean Government to the Japanese Government that Corea has enquired China to assist her in carrying on the negotiations, now pending between her and Japan. Corea is constantly soliciting the assistance of China, and acting upon the suggestions of Li Hung-chang. In consequence transactions are greatly retarded.

In accordance with the request of the Korean Government, the War Department will send Japanese military instructors to

Corea. Thirteen officers from various arms have already been selected for the purpose.

The *Mainichi's* Korean correspondent writes that, of late, a great change has been introduced into the Cabinet at Seoul, and that the First and Second Ministers of State have been replaced by others. It is added that Ri Saio, the First Minister, memorialized the King on some subject or other, about the time of his retirement. —*Japan Mail Translation.*

JAPAN ITEMS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the forests belonging to the government cover 5,050,770 square cho, and those in the possession of the people 5,622,897 square cho.

The same paper states that according to the annual report of the director of the Osaka mint for the year ending 30th June, 1881, 490,585 yen worth of five-yen gold pieces, 5,089,113 silver trade yen, and the value of 1,112,624.98 yen in copper pieces, were coined from 26,060 ounces of gold, 4,370,543 ounces of silver, and 1,828,396 ounces of copper furnished by the government. The total amount of the coinage of this institution since its opening to the end of last year is 97,659,297.39 yen.

H.E. Sanjo has been decorated with the grand order of the Chrysanthemum.

The would-be assassin of Itagaki wrote to his father: "I intend to kill Itagaki, the thief, for the sake of loyalty. It is against the law of the land, and will prevent me from discharging my filial duties. I cannot find words to express my deep sorrow."

And to his sister "I announce to you that I intend to kill Itagaki, the thief of the nation, and myself afterwards. I wish you will exert yourself to provide for our parents. I have not time enough to tell you all."

On receipt of the news, Mr. Soyeshima, the Imperial adviser, immediately telegraphed to Mr. Itagaki as follows:—"I am deeply grieved to hear that you have been attacked by an assassin. You are considered the Hercules of the Liberals. I hope you will take every care of yourself. I remain your sincere friend, Soyeshima."

Mr. Itagaki sent the following reply: "My wounds are of a trifling nature, and far from dangerous."

The assassin's brother is in the employ of H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-miya.

The wounds of Mr. Itagaki are so much better that he can be removed to Osaka in order to obtain medical treatment there. He received the Mikado's message of condolence accompanied with 300 yen. Ikeda Toyoshichi, an accomplice of the would-be assassin, was arrested by the police, and is said to hold the principles of the "gradual progress association."

The *Toyo Shimpō* is responsible for the following:—H. E. Asano, now Minister to Italy will be leaving shortly for that country, and Mr. Mayeda Secretary of the foreign department will accompany him.

The finance department having finished the inquiry as to the actual amount of gold and silver specie kept in this country, the minister of the department has forwarded the result of the investigation to the government. —*Gazette.*

Mr. Tajima Shikanosuke, a lawyer who was practising in Tokio, has been arrested at Gifu, on suspicion of being a confederate of the assassin. —*Herald.*

Information has reached us that the would-be assassin was brought before the Board of Procurators on the 10th instant, by whom he was committed for trial. The proceedings were kept secret.

On the 11th instant, Ikeda Toyoshichi, the editor of the *Gifu Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, was arrested and charged with complicity in the attack upon Mr. Itagaki.

One of the officials, who is noted for servility, hurried up to acquaint his superior immediately he received a telegram an-

nouncing the attempt to kill Mr. Itagaki, because he thought the news would be acceptable. But he was very much mistaken. The high official expressed himself greatly grieved, and said:—"Mr. Itagaki is indeed a fortunate man. If he dies by the hand of this assassin his glory will live to all ages as a martyr to the cause of liberty. This matter will excite the Liberals to further efforts instead of discouraging them, and all the authority of the Government must fail in stemming the tide."

On the evening of the 10th inst. a social gathering was held in Okayama by the editor of the local newspaper. A great number of guests assembled, and during the entertainment about 60 policemen armed with swords surrounded the premises. An officer asked for the host, and on his appearing the constables forced their way into the house, breaking several doors in doing so. A scene of much excitement followed, those present asking vociferously what was meant by the intrusion. The police dispersed the gathering on the ground that it was held for political purposes, and placed the host and two others under arrest. It is reported that one of the guests was most severely beaten because he confessed that political matters had been discussed. —*Hioigo News Translations.*

The Korean Government have applied to our War Department for some officers to reorganize the Korean army. Twelve or thirteen will be chosen, and they are to leave for Corea shortly.

On the 22nd ult. a social gathering of Liberals was held in Shimonoseki. A man who tried to pass himself off as a Liberal attended, but suspicion became aroused, and after undergoing a severe examination he confessed he was a Government spy sent there by the local magistrate. Another spy who accompanied him had, he asserted, gone away earlier in the evening.

Letters from Corea state that Jun, one of the most prominent nobles in the Kingdom, has arranged to visit Japan, but is unable to do so before the middle of next month, as his daughter is about to be married to the Crown Prince, and he is busy getting ready for the wedding. It is reported that the Korean authorities have decided to buy 30,000,000 yen worth of rifles and military stores from the Japanese Government.

Reports are current that Government spies are becoming officials of subordinate grades and schoolmasters, and pretending to admire Liberal ideas. They do this in order to win the confidence of the Liberals, and thus easily follow their hateful calling.

It is reported that the local governors have received orders to discountenance all agitation for a reduction of the liquor tax, and to intimate to the sake brewers that it is only wasting money fruitlessly to get up petitions and meetings on the subject. We have heard that the governors instructed the magistrates to persuade the brewers to keep quiet.

Chinese is to be taught the soldiers in garrison at Osaka, Hiroshima and Kunamoto. Twelve teachers arrived on the 21st ult., and will be distributed equally among the three places.

Six hundred and sixty large bronze cannon are now being melted at the Mint, and will be made into coin.

The railway officials in Kobe have recently been instructed to read only the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and *Daito Nippo*. An intimation was given at the same time that neglect of the warning would lead them into trouble.

The ceremony of installing a Crown Prince has recently been celebrated in Corea. Six garrisons have been abolished, and the army divided into two grand divisions. Ri Keika has been appointed to command one, and Sei Shio the other. —*Hioigo News Translations.*

On the 16th ult. a meeting of Japanese literati, versed in the European, Chinese and Japanese languages, was held in Tokio. Among those present were the officers of the Educational and Imperial Household Departments, who regret the confusion and intricacies of the Japanese spoken and written language. The object of these gentlemen is to purify the Japanese language from all foreign elements. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to write books and grammars in *Kana* and also a periodical devoted to its cultivation. Meetings will in future be held every Friday.

The Chinese silk, bought during the silk difficulty in Japan has been found unfit for manufacture by machine, when this was tried in London. Consequently the foreign houses in Yokohama received orders to purchase Japanese silk, and commenced to buy up. The result of this was that the prices rose \$50 in a short time.

The 7th annual report of the Minister of Education says that there are 28,025 common schools in Japan, of which 16,710 are public and the remainder private; there being an increase of 1,316 and 125 respectively, as compared with the previous year. The number of high schools is 107 public and 677 private, there being an increase of 42 and 63 respectively. Besides the above many Kindergarten and primary schools were established.

It is reported that the mountain Ukazan, in the province of Ugo, has turned into a volcano, and showered hot scoriae and ashes on the surrounding villages. The valleys and ravines reverberate from horrible sounds, like many thunders rolling together. —*Japan Herald Translations.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

March 7th-8th.—(1) A Decree, directing Sheng Ch'i, an Assistant Deputy Chamberlain, to be committed to the Board for the determination of a penalty, for the offence of coming to the Palace at noon on a recent occasion, instead of at 8 o'clock as the law prescribes. High Officers on duty at the Palace are warned to be punctual in their attendance, under pain of prompt punishment.

(2) A Decree, directing strict inquiry into abuses connected with last year's issue of Government rice, and ordering the instant arrest and trial of Chang Feng-i, Chao Yung-ch'uan, and Liu Erh, underlings employed at the granaries.

(3) The Governor of Honan reports the capture and death from a self-inflicted wound of Lu Lü-tzu, a rebel chief who had long been unsuccessfully sought for.

March 9-10th.—(1) Li Ho-nien begs that a high officer may be appointed to assist at the rehearing of the case of Hu T'i-an, for the delay in the settlement of which, unworthy motives have been imputed to him by a Censor.

(2) The Censors Molokengoh and Ko Ching report the arrest of 16 men discovered gambling in the government Baracks in the Kuan-erh hu-p'ung. The chief of the party, however, an Imperial clansman named Tu-san, managed to escape, and it is now requested that strict orders may be issued to secure him.

(3) Eu-fu, Acting Military Governor of Moukden, reports a case in which a soldier accidentally shot his commanding officer. Heng-an, a cavalry soldier, had a quarrel of long standing with a fellow-soldier named A-erh-feng-ah on the subject of a horse once lent by the former to the latter's brother, who was shortly afterwards killed in action. A good deal of soreness had been caused by reference to this subject, and on one occasion Heng-an had been beaten for the irritation he displayed in the

presence of his superiors during an inquiry into the causes of the dispute. After a long separation the two soldiers were once more quartered in the same neighbourhood, and A-erh-feng-ah took an early opportunity of sending a message to Heng-an to effect that he had plenty more yet to say on the old subject. This message so exasperated the other that he put a loaded pistol in his sleeve and proceeded to A-erh-feng-ah's quarters, where he took his stand and awaited the return of his enemy. A-erh-feng-ah soon appeared, leading a horse and walking behind Ch'eng-ling, the captain of the division; whereupon Heng-an fired, striking Ch'eng-ling in the stomach and mortally wounding him. Before he had time to reload, A-erh-feng-ah had jumped on to the horse and galloped off. There being no law which precisely meets the prisoner's case, Memorialist has sentenced him to summary decapitation with exposure of the head, and as the case is one of more than ordinary gravity, he has taken upon himself to give effect to the sentence without waiting for the Imperial sanction. A-erh-feng-ah has been sentenced to 100 blows.

March 11th.—(1) A Decree, dismissing a number of Szechuen officials for incapacity and incompetence.

(2) The Governor of Shensi, Feng Yü-chi, reports that certain suspicious circumstances concerning a Brigade-General named Hsieh Cheng-ch'ü having come to the knowledge of the authorities, a servant of the General's was arrested and interrogated as to the existence at his master's house of a counterfeit seal and a block used for printing spurious bank-notes. He deposed that he had observed the articles mentioned, and officers were thereupon sent to take possession of them. They were met by Hsieh Cheng-ch'ü, who explained to them that the seal and block had been hidden in his house by the servant whom they had been interrogating; he himself had lately discovered them and committed them to the flames. There were certain discrepancies, however, in his statement; and it appeared strange that if the articles really belonged to his servant he should have been in such a hurry to burn them instead of handing them over to the proper authorities. It is therefore requested that, to facilitate the investigation, the General may be, as a first step, deprived of his rank; and that an expectant sub-prefect by name Chung Shu-hsien, a man of a mercenary disposition and very intimate with the General, may be also cashiered and placed on his trial.—Granted by Rescript.

(3) T'an Chün-p'ei reports the destruction by fire of the central building of the Confucian temple at Ch'ang-chou Hsien, Kiangsu. Flames were seen issuing from the building at 4 a.m. on the 13th of January, and the alarm was at once given. It was found impossible, however, to extinguish the fire, as it had already made great way owing to a high wind that was blowing at the time. The side buildings luckily escaped injury, and no casualties to life occurred. Memorialist represents that he has been unable to discover the origin of the fire, though he has strictly interrogated the servants connected with the temple. Steps have been taken for the immediate rebuilding of the parts destroyed, and the necessary expenses will be defrayed by public contributions.

March 12th.—(1) Chou Fu (周馥) is appointed Customs Taotai at Tientsin.

(2) T'an Chung-lin, Governor-General of Shan-kan, reports that he started from Ch'ienkiang to take up his appointment on the 29th of November last. He travelled by water as far as Ch'ing-chiang, and from that point continued his journey overland. On December 24th he met Tso Tsung-t'ang at Cheng-chou, and had a conversation with him extending over four hours, in the course of which he acquired a general idea

of the state of affairs in the North West. He arrived at Lan-chou Fu on the 21st of January, and took over the seals of office of the next day. After observing that the country now committed to his charge is still far from being as prosperous as it was before the disturbances, the Governor-General promises to do his best to husband and develop its resources. He mentions, in conclusion that on his journey he experienced a fall of snow at Hsiu-chien Fu and Hsi-an Fu. The country traversed was exceedingly quiet, and the young crops were coming up well.

(3) Feng Yü-chi, Governor of Shensi, represents that within the District of Mei there is a mountain 290 li high, called T'ai Po. On its summit is a temple at which three local divinities are worshipped and have rewarded their votaries for many generations by signs of supernatural interposition. In 1775 the then Governor of Shensi prayed His Majesty the Emperor Ch'ien Lung to bestow a title on the temple, pointing out that the prayers offered up there were invariably answered. His request was acceded to, and four years later His Majesty was again pleased to confer an autograph inscription and a piece of poetry composed by himself upon the divinities in question, as a recognition of their services in procuring rain. During the past summer the Mei District suffered from prolonged drought, and great anxiety prevailed among the people. The Acting Magistrate accordingly placed himself at the head of his subordinates and ascended the mountain in person to intercede for rain. His prayers ended, he had accomplished one half of the descent when a sudden thunder shower came on; and upon his return to the District city a gentle refreshing rain commenced to fall and continued for two days and nights throughout the district. A plenteous harvest followed, and the hearts of the people were filled with gratitude. They have accordingly presented a petition that some mark of Imperial recognition may be bestowed upon the temple; and, in forwarding their request, Memorialist begs to offer a few remarks. He observes that there is no doubt as to the efficacy of prayers, offered to the recognised divinities throughout the provinces, to avert calamity and lighten affliction; and it is for this reason that His Majesty, upon the representation of his high officers, from time issues memorial tablets to be reverently suspended in provincial temples. In the present case, Shensi lies on the Western confines of the Empire, and the T'ai Po Mountain guards its Western extremity, and therefore corresponds to the Western planet Venus. The province of Shensi is thus the peculiar care of the divinities of the T'ai Po temple, and the miraculous interposition of these is not confined in its effects to the one District in which the mountain is situate, but extends to all parts of the province. When prayers for rain are being held at the provincial capital, an officer is frequently sent to the mountain to bring back water from a pool near the temple, and the supplicants have never been disappointed of their desire, the answer following on the prayer as quick as the sound upon the blow. Memorialist begs, in conclusion, to cordially support the application of his provincials. The Rescript has appeared, directing a tablet to be issued to the temple in question.

(4) The Governor of Shun-t'ien prays His Majesty to bestow another donation of 300 piculs of rice on a warm refuge not far from the Chang-i Mén. He represents since the 10th month of last year no less than 1,200 destitute men and women have received relief at the institution; broth being issued there twice a day in quantities proportioned to the number applicants. The request of Memorialist has been granted by Decree earlier issued.

March 13th.—(1) A Decree of the Emperor with reference to the recent Trien-

nial Scrutiny of Metropolitan Officials. After a few stereotyped phrases regarding the objects of the scrutiny, Her Majesty remarks that she has carefully perused the list of recommendations submitted by the Board of Civil Office. The Prince of Kung, the first Minister of the Grand Council, is ever ready to assist his sovereign to the utmost extent of his power, and the measures recommended by him are well-advised and politic. His merits being thus great, the Office of the Imperial Household is directed to submit his name for high marks of Imperial approbation. Pao-yün, Li Hung-tsoo, Ching-lien and Wang Wen-shao have worked well together and given evidence of carefulness and zeal in their deliberations. They will have their names submitted for the usual rewards. Li Hung-chang is an officer of great capacity and integrity: Tso Tsung-t'ang's services have been long and meritorious, and he still shrinks from no difficulty: P'eng Yü-lin, as Admiral of the Yangtze, has devoted many years of faithful service, alike indifferent to hard work and obloquy: these three high officers will be recommended for high tokens of Imperial distinction. Ch'ing-li has been repeatedly denounced and has lost the confidence of the public: Tung Hsiao has reached the age of decrepitude: these two officers will vacate their posts. T'ung Hua, although his constitution is still good, commits errors through carelessness: he will vacate his post as President of the Censorate and will be placed on the list of expectant Vice-Presidents, whilst retaining his duties in connection with the Imperial Library. En-lin, Vice-President of the Board of War, and T'ieh-ch'ü, Vice-President of the Mongolian Superintendency, are men of mediocre attainments and will retire retaining their present rank.

(2) The following appointments and transfers are gazetted:—

(景瑞) Ching-jui, to be Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Plain Yellow Banner (Manchu).

(貴恒) Kuei-heng, to be Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Plain White Banner (Mongol).

(維慶) Wei-ch'ing, to be Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Plain Red Banner (Man-chün).

Li Hung-tsoo, President of the Board of War, to be President of the Board of Civil Office.

Mao Ch'ang-hsi, to be President of the Board of War.

(閻敬銘) Yen Ching-ming, to be President of the Board of Revenue.

(許應騷) Hsu Ying-k'uei, to be Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and superintend the Three Treasuries.

(畢道遠) Pi Tao-yuan, to be President of the Censorate.

(游百川) Yu Po-ch'uan, Governor of Shun-t'ien, to be Vice-President of the Peking Granaries.

Chou Chia-mei, to be Governor of Shun-t'ien.

Ch'ing-yü, Governor of Kuangsi, to be Director-General of the Grain Transport.

(倪文蔚) Ni Wen-wei, Treasurer of Kuangsi, to be Governor of Kuangsi.

(徐延旭) Hsu Yen-hsi, Taotai in Hupei, to be Treasurer of Kuangsi.

(李慎) Li Shen, Taotai in Shensi, to proceed as Political Agent to Hsi-ning, with brevet rank of Deputy Lieutenant-General.

(桂昂) Kuei-ang, to be Brigade-General of the Ma-lan Station.

(福錕) Fu-k'un, Political Agent of Hsi-ning, to be Junior Vice President of the Board of War.

(岳林) Yo-lin, Sub-chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, to be Vice-President of the Mongolian Superintendency.

Ching-ju, to be Captain General of the Plain Red Banner (*han-chin*).

(3) A Decree, accepting the resignation of Ohou Heng-ch'i, Director-General of the Grain Transport, on the ground of ill-health.

(4) The Censor Shao Chi-ch'eng prays Us to forbid the sending or receiving of anonymous communications. The practice of sending in written accusations without signature is one strictly forbidden by law. If what the Censor represents is true, such communications have of late been frequently received, and in some cases printed books have actually been forwarded, containing wild and libellous charges devoid of all foundation, confusing fact and falsehood, and calculated to perplex and warp men's judgment. Such practices are fraught with danger to the State Administration: let the Censors of the five divisions of Peking issue proclamations strictly forbidding them. In future whenever a letter of this description is delivered at the private residence of a Peking official, the bearer will be apprehended and committed to the Board of Punishments, where he will be examined and rigorously dealt with.

(5) The Governor of Shansi reports a case in which an unfilial son was buried alive by his mother. Liu-erh Fu-ch'i was a native of the Ho-ch'i District and his unamiable and refractory disposition had been a source of much trouble to his mother. On one occasion he had abstracted and sold some head-ornaments belonging to his mother, and on another he had managed to get hold of 2,000 cash, the periodical allowance made to the old woman by her elder son. On discovery of the latter theft the mother was exceedingly enraged, and was still further exasperated by her son's daring to answer her when she upbraided him with his conduct. She accordingly moved across to him with the intention of administering chastisement, whereupon he took her by the throat and only released her on the expostulations of a married sister who lived in the same house. The old woman, furious at the treatment she had been subjected to, determined to put her son to death; and finding Liang Hu-ch'en, a sergeant, on night duty in the street, she requested him to make away with Liu-erh Fu-ch'i. The sergeant declined, but after much persuasion he consented to beat him for her. Liu-erh Fu-ch'i hereupon had his hands bound by Liang Hu-ch'en and another soldier, and was taken away with them. Some time elapsed, and the old woman, fearing that her son would merely be beaten and set at liberty, proceeded with her daughter and two friends in quest of the party. She found them resting at a deserted guard house outside the town, and at once began to entreat the sergeant to bury her son alive then and there, refusing to accept any apology for what had occurred. The sergeant firmly refused to be a party to any such transaction, and finally got up and left the room. The remaining occupants, the daughter, who had accompanied her mother with the greatest reluctance, and the three men, then forced Liu-erh Fu-ch'i on to the ground, and, pulling down portions of the walls, heaped *débris* over him, his mother rendering active assistance. Liu-erh Fu-ch'i, having his hands tied, could offer no effectual resistance, and was soon suffocated. As soon as his body was entirely covered the party dispersed. The authorities eventually got wind of what had occurred, and the place of the burial was indicated to them by the daughter. Officers were thereupon despatched to exhume and examine the corpse. They found however that it had been pulled to pieces and devoured by wolves and dogs, the skull and ten

small fragments of bones alone remaining. From an examination of these it was decided that Liu-erh Fu-ch'i had not sustained wounds on that part of his body previous to his death. A trial was held and the following sentences awarded. The sergeant for having helped to tie the hands of Liu-erh Fu-ch'i and being unable to prevent his burial alive, though he took no active part in this latter proceeding, is to receive 100 blows of the bamboo. It is, however, considered that he has been already sufficiently punished by dismissal from the service, and the execution of the sentence will not be enforced. The three men who assisted at the burial, and the daughter, are sentenced to 90 blows, in accordance with the law which prescribes that penalty for those who assist at the death of a man junior to themselves either in point of years or as belonging to a later generation, should his death be properly deserved. It is decided that the death in this case was properly deserved, and the mother is accordingly absolved from all blame. The punishment of the three men and the daughter will be remitted in virtue of an Act of Grace which has intervened, but the sergeant will not be allowed to claim restitution of his rank, as, holding a Government position, he should have known better than to act as he did.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 21st April, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D. Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, A. J. Little, R. Mackenzie, G. James Morrison, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for week ended 20th inst. is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Opening Roads by Waterworks' Company.—The following letters are ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 20th April, 1882.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 17th inst. informing us that the Municipal Officer of Health had stated to the Council, that in his opinion, the health of the community would be endangered should our Company be allowed to continue laying its water-pipes along the streets of the Settlement during the summer months. Also that a meeting of the Council had been held, at which it was decided that the Council would not be justified, with the above expression of opinion before it, in extending the permit granted to the Company to open the ground for laying the water-pipes beyond the date to which it now extends, viz., the 5th May next. Further, that the Council had been advised that it would be better to defer granting similar permission until the latter end of September, but that in this they would be guided by circumstances.

It is with some surprise that we receive this notification, as such a prolonged interruption of the works never, we think, entered into the calculations of either side at the time the agreement between the Council and the Company was drawn up, and it is, in our opinion, inconsistent with the true construction of that agreement. Clause (No. 3 in the Deed of Covenant) which specially refers to the Council's control of the works, certainly does not provide for such a contingency and the subsequent clauses, fixing a date for the completion of the works and imposing a heavy penalty for non-completion, bear out this view.

We would remind you that the Company was allowed to lay its mains last year in Hongkew during the months of July, August and September, and it is also matter of fact that within the last few years permission was granted to the Gas Company to have the

Nankin Road open during the summer months.

It is of course not the wish of the Company to do anything likely to endanger the health of the community, but it seems a matter very much open to question whether opening the roads to a depth of a couple of feet, for a trench not much more than a foot wide can be reasonably considered to constitute a serious source of danger. We might further suggest the question whether the health of the community would not be better consulted by the Company being granted every facility to push on with its works, to provide at the earliest possible date the supply of pure water which is felt to be so greatly wanted both for domestic and sanitary purposes.

It only remains for us to point out that the action of the Council, if persisted in, will subject the Company to a considerable loss and it will probably be necessary for us to address you again upon this part of the subject, with a view to compensation and also to a modification of Clauses 2 and 16 in the Deed of Covenant, to provide for an extension of time for the completion of the works.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.,
Secretaries.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 26th April, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., replying to receive to you of the 17th inst.

Your letter has been submitted to the Council, and I am instructed to inform you that they see no reason to alter the decision come to by them, and expressed in my letter to you of the 17th inst.

They cannot agree with you that the clause of the Deed of 15th March, 1881, does not provide for the contingency which has occurred, and which has compelled the Council to withhold for a while permission to your Company to open the roads and public lands. That clause states very clearly that the permission to be granted by the Council shall be subject to such reasonable conditions and restrictions, as to dates and duration of opening, as the reasonable protection and convenience of the inhabitants may require.

However questionable it may seem to the Directors of your Company that the opening of the roads constitutes a danger, the Council does not feel justified in disregarding the advice of their own Health Officer that there is danger in such opening, and whose opinion they have reason to know is shared by nearly (if not all) the resident medical gentlemen.

So strong an opinion as this seems to the Council ample proof that, in the language of 1st clause of the Deed of Covenants, to which I have already referred, the reasonable protection of the inhabitants requires them to restrict the dates for opening the roads, in accordance with medical opinion.

With regard to your remark that permission was given last year to your Company in July, August and September to open the roads in Hongkew, and to the Gas Company in other years during the summer months, it is scarcely necessary to point out that what may not be injurious at one time, may be the reverse at another, and that last year, at any rate, no such objection presented itself, as is now brought to the attention of the Council.

The concluding paragraph of your letter needs no further reply now, than that the Council are desirous to afford every assistance they properly can to so useful an undertaking as your Company, but they must reserve the subjects alluded to in that paragraph for future discussion, as and when they may be presented for their consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

To Messrs. DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.,
Secretaries,
Shanghai Water Works' Co. (Limited.)

Shanghai, 27th April, 1882.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inform us that our letter of the 20th instant has been submitted to the Council,

and they see no reason to alter the decision come to by them and communicated by your letter to us of the 17th inst.

We do not consider it necessary at the moment to attempt to combat the construction which, as expressed in your letter, the Council put upon the Deed of Covenant of the 18th March, 1881, but, as is apparent from our previous letter, our construction of it differs materially from theirs.

While the Company do not desire in any event to act in opposition to the views of the Council and their Health Officer as regards the opening of the public roads, yet in view of the fact that the Company's right to compensation in respect of the stoppage of their works depends in the first instance upon the construction of the Deed of Covenant, it appears to us that questions have arisen within the meaning of the 20th clause of the Deed which it is desirable in the interest of both parties should be referred to arbitration with as a little delay as possible.

The questions to be determined we take to be whether the Council are legally entitled to withhold from the Company for a period of several months permission to open the roads for the purpose of the Company's works, and whether the Company are entitled to compensation in the event of the Council so withholding permission.

If the Council approve of this suggestion of a submission to arbitration, we shall be glad if they will instruct their legal adviser to confer with the legal adviser of the Company with a view to make the necessary arrangements.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.,
Secretaries.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

And the following documents are ordered to be published for general information:—
Shanghai, 3rd April, 1882.

SIR,—As you are no doubt aware the Shanghai Water Works' Company are now engaged in laying their mains and pipes throughout the Settlement, having obtained from the Council a permit allowing them to open roads for this purpose.

Hitherto for sanitary reasons it has been customary to cease all drainage operations on the 20th May, and to refuse all permits to land mud for the purpose of raising land in the Settlement from that date till the 20th September; the Council therefore are desirous to ascertain from you whether you consider that the health of the community would be endangered by the Water Works' Company being allowed to continue their operations during the summer months, and if, in your opinion, the permit allowing them to open roads should be withdrawn from the 20th May until the 20th September.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

To Dr. HENDERSON,
Officer of Health.

4, Hongkong Road,
Shanghai, 8th April, 1882.

SIR,—I have given your letter of the 3rd April careful consideration, and am of opinion that the health of the community would be endangered should the Waterworks' Company be allowed to continue to lay their pipes along the streets of the Settlement during the summer months. It is probably that the hot weather will set in early this year, and, in view of this, I am of opinion that the permit to open the roads should be withdrawn at the end of the present month. I may state that the Health Officer for the French Concession and I are agreed on this point.

The work of laying these pipes is one which cannot be too carefully proceeded with. The drains leading into the main sewers are evidently in a most unsatisfactory condition, and when one of these is opened we have a right to insist that its thorough repair be made a first consideration by the Engineer of the Waterworks' Company. Such repairs ought not to be delayed an hour longer than necessary. I would further recommend the liberal use of suitable disinfectants as a measure which may be of real service in diminishing risk, and which will at least

mitigate the nuisance created in the neighbourhood of some of the excavations by the escape of sewer gas.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD HENDERSON,
Health Officer.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.

Shanghai, 22nd April, 1882.

We, the undersigned Medical Practitioners in Shanghai, are of opinion, that the health of the community would be endangered by opening up the roads of the Settlements, for the purpose of laying water-pipes, or any other kind of pipes during the summer months, and we recommend that all such work be suspended from the end of this month until the beginning of next winter.

Dr. L. PICHON.
JAMES JOHNSTON.
L. S. LITTLE.
V. ZACHARLE.
R. W. SLOAN.
Dr. ZEDELIVS.

With the reservation, that as danger arises mainly from the atmospheric conditions prevalent during the opening of the roads, which conditions are not absolutely constant in relation to periods of the year, the dates of suspension and resumption of the work should be indicated, not precisely but merely, as the beginning and the end of the season of great heat and moisture, which season may begin earlier or later, and last for a longer or shorter time than the average.

R. ALEX. JAMIESON.

Nuisance.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

U. S. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 18th April, 1882.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. Henry Sylva, an American citizen living at No. 37, Szechuen Road, complaining of a nuisance from jiriksha and wheelbarrow coolies, caused by their congregating in front of his premises for the solicitation of patronage.

Also that the foreshore on the Soochow Creek in front of his residence is now being used for purposes which, if not discontinued, will make it necessary for him to change his residence which would cause him both trouble and expense.

I will thank you therefore to issue such instructions as will tend to remove as far as practicable the cause for complaint.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. N. DENNY,
Consul General.

To W. C. WARD, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 24th April, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, I beg to say that the Council have given such instructions to the Police regarding the nuisances mentioned by Mr. Henry Sylva, as will, they hope, remove as far as practicable, any further cause of complaint on his part.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. C. WARD,
Chairman.

To O. N. DENNY, Esq.,
Consul General for the United States.

Orphanage French Concession.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

SIR,—After having received such a handsome proof of the benevolence of your Council in favor of our orphanage, it is a duty for me to express you the profound sense of our gratitude.

What greatly increases our thankfulness for your charity, is the opposition and trials the Council has encountered on our behalf, and nevertheless you have persevered in considering our work as a useful one for all, and worthy of your sympathy and approval.

We thank you very much, and we will do out best to show you at every occasion that your charity has been usefully granted.

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
MARIE DE S. DOMINIQUE, S.A.

To the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Post of Assistant Surveyor.—Sixteen different applications are submitted, and it is decided to refer them to the Works Committee for consideration and report.
The Meeting then adjourned.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHINESE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY

Took place on Wednesday night in the Temperance Hall. In the absence of Dr. Lambuth, Rev. Mr. Fitch took the chair, and Dr. Lambuth's opening address was read by Rev. Mr. Denis.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$1,063.10 brought forward from last year:—

Receipts during the year.....	\$ 446.72
Expenditure	1,328.36
Balance on hand	181.46

In his report the secretary spoke of the publication of eleven books and tracts during the year of which ten new, eight being sheet tracts. Six books had been published by one auxiliary, making in all 452,000 books and tracts and equal to 2,231,000 pages. These figures did not include the other auxiliaries, Shansi alone has circulated probably 547,100 books and tracts.

In conclusion the secretary said:—
In reviewing another year of this society's operations we could heartily wish there was more to report. However, we organized not for a single year's work but for all time, and though less has been accomplished during this year than we could wish yet the society has been spreading its roots and gaining strength. Such an institution as the Chinese Religious Tract Society aims to be, must expect to be of slow growth. It must make friends with those who have the means, and induce them to give. It must make friends with those who can make books, and enlist their services. It must make friends with those who have the time, talent, and heart to work, and secure their co-operation.

If people all saw things in the same light and at once, this might be done easily and and quickly, but unfortunately we do not always agree as to the best ways and means.

Our aim summed up in one sentence is, to give the Chinese a Christian literature. The love of letters, so common among this people can be turned to good account in giving them the Gospel, and we propose to make the most of it. Their language is copious and flexible enough to enable us to communicate through it all the wealth of our literature.

Within a few years we have witnessed a great and rapid change in the sentiments of this people with reference to foreign news and notions. Of the five Chinese papers published in Shanghai one sends out thirteen thousand copies every day. Although it panders to the native prejudice and superstition, yet it cannot be denied that it is most eagerly sought for by those who wish for foreign intelligence. Though as ignorant of their own country as of others and of all science, politics and history, and of almost all that is transpiring in the world, yet the Chinese are a most interesting people, possessing great vitality, energy and enterprise. "They are a hardy race, unlike the frail people of the Pacific Islands whom they are so rapidly supplanting. They are leaving their own overcrowded cities and emigrating in great numbers to America, the East and West Indian Isles, and South America." Whether we consider the immensity of its population, its extent of territory, the variety and great value of its products, its mineral wealth, the industry, shrewdness, and natural intelligence of its people, its wonderful literature and the ease with which we may communicate the truths of Christianity through the medium of the written language, we must acknowledge the Chinese are at the same time one of the most remarkable and one of the most interesting heathen

people in the world. They are, as it were, groping in the dark, feeling for the best method to secure the independence of their country and develop its wonderful resources. They are pushing forward their development as rapidly as possible, and in the near future, are destined to play an important part on the world's stage. Hence the importance of bringing them under the power of the gospel. Shall the arms they are importing and manufacturing in such vast quantities, and learning to use with such precision, be in the hands of cruel and relentless heathen or those who have been won to Christ?

What enterprise could be more brilliant, or could enkindle all that is daring in a man's nature, than the spiritual conquest of China? There are ambitions here to satisfy the largest natures. There are opportunities of service for Christ that are more splendid than all that have gathered brilliance around the most renowned names upon the page of history.

The bare possibility of this vast Empire with its teeming population being turned from idolatry to the service of Christ, is enough to set any man's soul on fire.

But we have not to do with bare possibilities, we have the sure word of God that teaches us that the heathen shall be won to Christ. And this noble work which must commend itself to all, is brought within your reach. All may have a part in it. Our calendars and sheet tracts, of which we published nearly a million last year were furnished at the rate of about ten for a cent., 1,000 for a dollar, and each of these little messengers went forth freighted with the gospel message. Thus for the small sum of one dollar you might send them into a thousand homes bringing the light of truth to probably not less than 5,000 living in the darkness of heathenism; in what better cause can one invest a dollar?

I plead for those who cannot plead for themselves, who know not their own wretchedness and lost state, who cannot use a word of your language to beg you to extend a helping hand.

Most missionaries feel the need of something to leave to speak when they are gone. Will you help supply them?

A human being is an expensive agency, but these leaflets and tracts may be scattered far and wide and very cheaply, and sometimes they outlive the longest lived human beings, remaining to speak for Christ long after the one who gave the money and the one who gave the book have passed away. Thus it may be said of the author of such a good deed. "He being dead yet speaketh."

There are to say the least, hundreds of thousands of readers in China, who may thus be reached and they read the tracts to others, thereby reaching twice as many more. The Shansi Auxiliary Society appeals to us for means to give each literary graduate who comes up to the Triennial examination, a suitable tract.

To reach the literati of China and give them correct ideas is one of the most important things you could possibly conceive of. And the voice from Shansi comes like an appeal from one's own child. We have sent help to carry on the work in that region, by God's Providence so wonderfully prepared, as far as we had the money or the books. But now our funds are so low that we have no means to help ourselves even. We have appealed to both of the home tract societies for grants to enable us to take up this very desirable work among this large and influential class, the literati, but in vain.

We appeal to you, whose lot has been cast on these shores, and who are witnesses of the superstitions and idolatry that everywhere abound. There are but few calls made upon you for help to propagate the gospel. Here is a society at your door. Some of the natives have been enlisted and are doing all they can. Will you help them?

Amusements.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

Stewards:—G. W. COUTTS, Esq., A. McLEOD, Esq., E. G. LOW, Esq., W. PATERSON, Esq., O. FOCK, Esq., F. H. BELL, Esq., H. de C. FORBES, Esq.

Clerk of the Course—BARNES DALLAS, Esq.

FIRST DAY,

Monday, 1st May, 1882.

The members of the Shanghai Race Club opened their Spring Meeting to-day, and they are again to be congratulated on the successful way in which they provided a good day's outing for others and sports for themselves. The weather, which is more than half the battle on such occasions, was all that could be desired, the sun shone out brightly, and a gentle breeze blowing across the ground prevented the heat from being disagreeable, but did not in any way interfere with good time being made by the ponies.

The Grand Stand, in which there were a great many ladies, was tastefully decorated with flowering plants, and on a table were displayed the Chau-Shang-Kiuk Cup and the highly prized Ladies' Purse, which was composed of pale blue and white silk, and differed slightly in design from what we have usually seen. As the Cup has been seen before, and according to the inscriptions on it, has already passed through one or two hands, we need scarcely trouble to describe it, so will content ourselves with saying that it is an exceedingly beautiful piece of plate. The attendance of spectators was very large; the Grand Stand and enclosure were fairly full and the sides of the course at every available point were lined with crowds of Chinese whose holiday costumes added a picturesque appearance to the scene. The Town Band attended and under the direction of Signor Vela played a selection of popular music.

The Stewards, according to their wont were not unmindful of the comforts of the inner man, the tiffin being a sumptuous one and the attendance very good.

Thanks to the veteran and indefatigable Clerk of the Course, Mr. Barnes Dallas, the Course was in splendid condition.

The honours of the day were more fairly divided than usual. Mr. St. Andrew succeeded in winning both the Legacy and Taotai's Cups by *Merry Monk*, who was ridden in each race by Mr. Reynell. Mr. Fungus' *Prejudice* ridden by Mr. Pond carried off the Criterion Stakes and the Kiang-su Plate. The Griffins' Plate, the chief event of the meeting was won by Mr. Fearon's *Montezuma*, ridden by Mr. Ogle. The race for the Jockey Cup, always an interesting one, resulted in a dead-heat between *Imp* and *Castigator* which was to have been run off after the Racing Stakes, but the owners agreed to divide, and *Imp* walked over the Course. The Racing Stakes were carried off after a splendidly contested race by Mr. Edmund's *Foxhound*, mounted by Mr. Bidwell.

1.—THE LEGACY CUP.—Presented by the late James Hart.—Value, £100.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, £5.—*Half-a-Mile*.

Mr. St. Andrew's dun <i>Merry Monk</i>	11	0..1
" Bills' grey <i>Gang Forward</i>	10	12..2
" Kremor's grey <i>Saltwater</i>	10	13..3
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Iroquois</i>	10	8..0
" Merevale's grey <i>Far East</i>	10	8..0
" Paul's brown <i>Shamrock</i>	10	11..0

For this, the opening event of the meeting, six ponies came to the post out of thirteen entries. After three false starts they all got off in splendid style, *Saltwater* having the lead which he kept until nearing the monument, when he was joined by *Merry Monk*, who on entering the Straight shot ahead being

close followed by *Saltwater* and *Gang Forward*, and at the finish *Merry Monk* was a winner by about two lengths, *Saltwater* being a good third.—Time, 58 secs.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £15. 100 added.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Second Pony to save his stake.—*One Mile*.

Mr. Fungus' grey <i>Prejudice</i>	10	8..1
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Jolly Friar</i>	11	3..2

For this race, out of the limited number of five entries only two came to the post. *Prejudice* was the favourite, but there were those who were prepared to back *Jolly Friar* heavily. A good start was effected, both ponies getting fairly off at the first time of asking. After they had gone a few paces *Jolly Friar* took the lead, kept it past Probst's Gardens and up to the Monument when both ponies ran neck and neck. Shortly after entering the straight *Prejudice* forged slightly ahead and kept so until nearing the Stand, when he promptly answered the call of his rider, and came in an easy winner.—Time 2 min. 6 secs, or exactly one second less than the same race was run in last Spring when the same plucky little pony was the winner.

3.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value, £15. 250.—Second Pony, £50; last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, £5.—*Three-Quarters of a Mile*.

Mr. J. S. Fearon's chestnut <i>Montezuma</i>	11	0..1
" Siwel's grey <i>Alarm</i>	10	10..2
" Fernando's dun <i>Dunkeld</i>	11	3..3
" Smarty's bay <i>Imp</i>	10	11..0
" St. Andrew's black <i>Marksman</i>	11	0..0
" Do. grey <i>Bandsman</i>	11	0..0
" S. Walker's grey <i>Castigator</i>	10	11..0
" Chouffeur's dun <i>Prophet</i>	10	8..0
" Troy's cream <i>Merodac</i>	11	0..0
" St. Vincent's chestnut <i>Ruy Blas</i>	10	9..0
" Kerfoot's grey <i>Amethyst</i>	10	11..0
" Edmund's brown <i>Foxhound</i>	11	0..0
" Fungus' grey <i>Pillager</i>	11	0..0
" Gore-Booth's white <i>White Knight</i>	10	11..0
" Bills' grey <i>Harmony</i>	10	3..0
" Do. brown <i>Music</i>	10	12..0
" Sheppard's <i>Helios</i>	10	8..0

This, the great event of the meeting, brought out a field of seventeen out of fifty-one entries, or two less than in the Spring Meeting of last year. Public choice had long declared in favour of *Montezuma*, but *Foxhound* nevertheless stood high in favour, if the high price at which he sold at the Club Concordia Lotteries on Saturday night may be taken as a criterion. Amongst owners of large stables Mr. St. Andrew declared to win with *Bandsman* and *Marksman* and Mr. Bills with *Music* and *Harmony*. The ponies all turned out in splendid style and wended their way slowly to the post, where some difficulty was experienced by the starter in getting them off, in fact it was not until the third trial that they went fairly away, and then the start was generally considered to be a remarkably bad one. *Montezuma* had the lead from the first and kept it throughout, though at the Monument he was close pressed by *Foxhound* and *Music*, the rest, as far as we were able to make out keeping well together. On entering the straight *Alarm*, who had been running well came fairly up, and on passing the Stand *Dunkeld* who had been with the crowd all the way made a tremendous spurt and closely pressed *Alarm*. At the finish *Montezuma* came in a capital first by over two lengths amidst the deafening cheers of his numerous supporters. *Dunkeld* being a good third.—Time, 1 min. 30.1/5 secs., as against 1 min. 30.1/2 secs. at the Spring Meeting of last year.

4.—THE CATEY CUP.—Value, £150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, £5.—*One Mile and a Half*.

Mr. Kerfoot's grey <i>Wild Dash</i>	st. lbs.	11 3..1
" Paul's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	11 11..2	
" Bills' bay <i>Second Violin</i>	11 0..3	
" St. Andrew's white <i>Huntsman</i>	10 8..0	
" Oar's chestnut <i>Earl Eric</i>	10 9..0	

Out of thirteen entries only five ponies turned up for this race. *Tajmahal* was first favourite, but *Wild Dash* and *Huntsman* received a good deal of support. After two false starts they got fairly away with the *Huntsman* leading who was soon caught by *Wild Dash* the latter being ahead when they passed the Stand for the first time, *Huntsman* and *Tajmahal* lying well up. This order was fairly maintained until entering the Straight for the run home when *Tajmahal* put on steam. *Wild Dash* did not slacken his pace and won in a canter, *Tajmahal* being a fair second and *Second Violin* a good third.—Time, 3 min. 14 secs

5.—THE KANGSU PLATE.—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Mr. Fungus' grey <i>Prejudice</i>	st. lbs.	10 8..1
" St. Andrew's chestnut <i>Driving Cloud</i>	10 11..2	
" Chouffeur's roan <i>Problem</i>	10 11..3	

Three ponies only started for this race out of the thirteen entries. After the start *Driving Cloud* took the lead though he was soon caught up by *Prejudice*, in fact it was manifest from the first that the race belonged to this brave little pony. Although his rider was holding him in, he was leading when they passed the Stand the first time, and he maintain his advantage, past Probst's Garden to the Monument where *Driving Cloud* gained on him a little. In the run home his jockey let him have his head a little, and he came away passing the Stand and winning post in splendid style, with *Driving Cloud* a moderately good second. *Problem*, it was plain had no chance from the first, indeed he continued to lose ground all through the race.—Time, 3 min. 5 secs.

6.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting.—Weight, 11st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

Mr. Smarty's bay <i>Imp</i> , Mr. Win- grove.....	st. lbs.	11 0 *1
" S. Walker's grey <i>Castigator</i> , Mr. Townsend.....	11 0 *1	
" Merevale's grey <i>Lothair</i> , Mr. Mr. Nicholson.....	11 0..3	
" Arthur's chestnut <i>Sapphire</i> , Mr. Gebhardt.....	11 2..0	
" Fernando's grey <i>Dunbar</i> , Mr. Beacon.....	11 0..0	
" St. Andrew's brown <i>Lands- man</i> , Mr. Deacon.....	11 0..0	
" Monster's piebald <i>Sanheril</i> , Mr. Galles.....	11 0..0	
" Edmund's dun <i>Oyoudone</i> , Mr. Such.....	11 3..0	
" Fungus' grey <i>Picaron</i> , Mr. Malherbe.....	11 0..0	

* Dead Heat.

Although this race is of comparative unimportance compared with most of the others, it is always one that excites some interest amongst spectators, not so much on account of the ponies as of the riders being somewhat new to the piskin. The field was a good one, all turning out in capital order. At the third attempt they went off with *Imp* leading who was soon overtaken by *Lothair* though the latter did not keep his advantage. All along the back straight and past the gardens *Lothair* led, but after passing the Monument *Imp* and *Castigator* gradually forged ahead; in passing the post many thought the former horse had won, but the judges ruled that it was a dead heat; *Lothair* was a fair third. One jockey unfortunately had a frightful spill soon after starting.—Time, 2 min. 40½ secs.

7.—THE TAOTAI'S CUP.—Value, \$100.—Presented by H.E. the Taotai.—For China Ponies.—Weight, 12st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

Mr. St. Andrew's grey <i>Merry Monk</i>	st. lbs.	12 0..1
" Fungus' bay <i>Prædator</i>	12 0..2	
" Paul's brown <i>Shamrock</i>	12 0..3	

For this race only three ponies faced the starters out of a total of ten entries. At the start, which was not a particularly good one *Merry Monk* had a capital lead and was able to keep it throughout, the only question being as to who would take the second place. Along the back straight and past the Gardens *Prædator*, although second showed some signs of being well pumped; *Shamrock* was in the rear and seemed to be held in by his rider. After passing the Monument and entering the Straight *Shamrock* pushed ahead and everybody thought he would make a good second, but on passing the Stand his jockey gave in and allowed *Prædator* to pass him. *Merry Monk* won in a canter without the slightest difficulty.—Time, 2 min. 12½ secs.

8.—THE RACING STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For China Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Edmund's brown <i>Foxhound</i>	st. lbs.	11 0..1
" Bills' brown <i>Music</i>	10 8..2	
" Kremor's grey <i>Repeater</i>	10 11..3	
" Kelly's chestnut <i>Sweet Briar</i>	11 3..0	
" St. Andrew's black <i>Markman</i>	11 0..0	
" Do. grey <i>Kinsman</i>	10 8..0	
" Henry's grey <i>Scaramouch</i>	11 0..0	
" Chouffeur's black <i>Prospect</i>	10 11..0	
" St. Vincent's dun <i>Gil Blas</i>	10 11..0	
" Fungus' grey <i>Pillager</i>	11 0..0	
" Eccles' dun <i>Violets</i>	10 11..0	
" Bills' grey <i>Harmony</i>	11 3..0	

This race brought out a field of twelve ponies out of thirty-one entries. *Foxhound* was the favourite, but *Sweet Briar* and *Repeater* had some good backers. Mr. Bill declared to win with *Music* and *Harmony* and Mr. St. Andrew with *Kinsman* and *Bandsman*. Some time was taken up in starting, but when they did go off *Sweet Briar* had the lead being close pressed by *Foxhound* and *Scaramouch*, the rest being in the ruck; this order continued all along the back straight, though *Foxhound* gained a slight advantage in passing the Gardens. At the Monument *Repeater* put on the spur and *Scaramouch* lost a little. In the run home through the straight *Foxhound* forged ahead and came in a good first by a length, *Repeater* being a fair third.—Time, 2 min. 41 sec.

At the close of this race the dead-heat between *Imp* and *Castigator* was to have been run off but the latter horse failed to turn up. *Imp* therefore quietly walked over the course and, we presume, secured the honours.

Thus ended a very successful first day; although the racing may not have been as good as at some previous meetings all who were present are indebted to the Stewards for a very agreeable holiday.

SECOND DAY,
Tuesday, 2nd May, 1882.

The weather was equally as favourable as on the previous day, the only difference being that it was, if anything, a trifle warmer. The attendance at the Grand Stand and around the Course was larger than on Monday and there was also a considerable addition to the gathering of ladies in the balcony. The Public Band again attended and enlivened the proceedings by their concord of sweet sounds. The tiffin arrangements were all that could be desired and ample justice was done to the good things provided. The Stewards were at their posts with praiseworthy punctuality and the first saddling bell was rung shortly after 11.45 a.m. The honours of

the day were even more fairly divided than on Monday. No owner carried off more than one prize, but amongst jockeys Mr. Ogle won the Shanghai Derby on Mr. Fearon's *Montezuma* and the Shanghai Stakes on Mr. Kerfoot's *Wild Dash*. The much coveted Ladies' Purse was gained by Mr. Wintle who rode Mr. Merevale's *Lothair*. We append the usual description of each event.

1.—THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of one Race in China or Hongkong since 1st October, 1881, 7lbs. extra.; two or more Races, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-Mile.

Mr. Fungus' grey <i>Picaron</i>	st. lbs.	10 8..1
" St. Andrew's dun <i>Merry Monk</i>	11 10..2	
" Bills' grey <i>Gang Forward</i>	11 1..3	
" Kremor's grey <i>Salt-peter</i>	11 0..0	
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Iroquois</i>	11 4..0	
" St. Vincent's chestnut <i>Ruy Blas</i>	10 5..0	
" Liehardt's roan <i>Brillador</i>	11 0..0	

For this, the first event of the day, a field of seven ponies turned up out of a total of nineteen entries. *Iroquois* and *Merry Monk* were declared best to win. Several false starts were made before they were fairly off; in one of them *Iroquois* bolted and passed the judges' box before he could be pulled up. In another *Picaron* went off and was not stopped until entering the Straight. When they did get off they were all in a cluster and continued so until turning the corner when *Merry Monk* had the lead, being close pressed by *Gang Forward* and *Picaron*; on nearing the Stand both of the latter forged ahead and *Picaron* came in an easy first by a length, *Merry Monk* being second, and *Gang Forward* third.—Time, 58 sec.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry.—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; second Pony, 15 per cent.; third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight, 10st. 10lbs.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. J. S. Fearon's cht. <i>Montezuma</i>	st. lbs.	10 10..1
" Bills' brown <i>Music</i>	10 10..2	
" Veitch's grey <i>Quicksilver</i>	10 10..3	
" Fernando's kun <i>Dunkeld</i>	10 10..0	
" Sheppard's white <i>Helios</i>	10 10..0	
" Smarty's bay <i>Imp</i>	10 10..0	
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Bandsman</i>	10 10..0	
" Do. grey <i>Kinsman</i>	10 10..0	
" Monster's piebald <i>Sanheril</i>	10 10..0	
" Newman's grey <i>Dictator</i>	10 10..0	
" St. Vincent's dun <i>Gil Blas</i>	10 10..0	
" Kerfoot's dun <i>Amethyst</i>	10 10..0	
" Edmund's brown <i>Foxhound</i>	10 12..0	
" Fungus' grey <i>Pillager</i>	10 10..0	
" Gore-Booth's white <i>White Knight</i>	10 10..0	

This, one of the principal events of the meeting, brought out a field of fifteen out of thirty-nine entries. *Montezuma* was first favourite, but *Foxhound* was in high favour with a great many who were prepared to back him to a considerable amount, *Pillager*, *Music* and *White Knight* were not without a fair number of admirers. *Bandsman* and *Kinsman* were declared best to win. As was the case in the preceding race some difficulty was experienced in getting them off, but when they were fairly away *Imp* had the lead for a few paces but was soon out distanced by *White Knight*, who was leading in passing the Stand, being hard pressed by *Dunkeld*. Along the back and past the Gardens *Montezuma* had the lead closely followed by *Music*, *Dunkeld*, and *Quick-silver*. After passing the Monument *Montezuma* was still first with *Music* and *Quick-silver* near at hand. They passed the Stand almost neck and neck and at the finish *Montezuma* won by a head, *Quick-silver* being a capital third.—Time, 3 min. 13½ sec.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value, .—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Merevale's grey <i>Lothair</i>	st. lbs.	11 11..1
" Bills' bay <i>Second Violin</i>	11	0 2..2
" Kerfoot's bay <i>Wild Fang</i>	11	3..3
" H. T. Allan's black <i>Black Pearl</i> , late <i>Syndicate</i>	11	0 0..0
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Huntsman</i>	10	8 0..0
" Paul's brown <i>Shamrock</i>	10	9 0..0

For this prize, so much coveted by jockeys six ponies faced the starter out of a total, of seventeen entries. At the start they all got fairly off, *Lothair* having a slight lead, which advantage he maintained being more or less close pressed by *Second Violin* and *Wild Fang*. After passing the monument *Shamrock*, who had been behind pulled up a little but did not gain much on the others. Entering the Straight *Lothair* was still leading; he passed the Stand in splendid style and won in a canter, with *Second Violin* second and *Wild Fang* third.—Time, 2 min. 42 secs.

After dismounting Mr. Wintle, the fortunate winner, was conducted to the Ladies' balcony by Mr. Barnes Dallas, Clerk of the Course, and by him introduced to Miss O'Shaughnessy who had been deputed to present the prize. At the moment of presentation the band struck up a lively marching air which completely drowned the complimentary speeches which were exchanged between the lady and gentleman. All we can say is that Miss O'Shaughnessy presented the purse with a few graceful remarks as to the pleasure the ladies had in witnessing the races. Mr. Wintle's reply was perfectly inaudible to our reporter, but his speech, by those who heard it is said to have been as follows:—In the name of the Race Club, the owners, and the jockeys who have contested for the Ladies' Purse, I beg to thank you most sincerely for the graceful expressions with which you have accompanied the presentation of this most coveted of all prizes. I am sure I may say on behalf of my brother jockeys, and myself, that the presence of ladies at our meeting is the greatest incentive to all of us to do our best. As of old, the Knights of the Tournament competed to win a favour from the Queen of beauty, so to-day we chosen few Knights of the Turf do our devoirs to the ladies of Shanghai. In the Ladies' Purse we strive as keenly to-day for the honour of the prize as did the chivalry of the past.

4.—THE RACE CLUB CUP.—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of a Race of one mile or under, to carry 3lbs. extra; over a mile, 7lbs. extra—penalties accumulative up to 10lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Two Miles.

Mr. St. Andrew's chestnut <i>Driving Cloud</i>	st. lbs.	10 11..1
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Red Robin</i>	10	2..2
" Ogilvie's grey <i>Moonstone</i>	11	0 3..3
" Fungus' bay <i>Praedator</i>	11	3 0..0
" Our's chestnut <i>Earl Eric</i>	10	8 0..0

This event brought five ponies to the start out of eleven nominations. They all went off at the first time of asking. *Earl Eric* had the lead at first but lost it soon after passing the Monument when he was out paced by *Moonstone* and *Driving Cloud* who were first and second in passing the Stand for the first time. After this *Red Robin* pressed forward and the race then lay between him and *Driving Cloud*, *Earl Eric* and *Praedator* falling gradually to the rear. Shortly after entering the Straight for the run home *Driving Cloud* who had been running almost neck and neck with *Red Robin* put on spurt and won in a canter, *Red Robin* being a good second and *Moonstone* a fair third.—Time, 4 min. 28½ secs.

5.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—A forced entry of Tls. 5 for all Ponies, except those entered in the Roadsters' Plate.—First Pony to receive seventy-five per cent.; second Pony, fifteen per cent.; third Pony, ten per cent.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Once Round.

Mr. Kerfoot's grey <i>Wild Dash</i>	st. lbs.	11 3..1
" Paul's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	10	11..2
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Jolly Friar</i>	11	3..3
" Fungus' grey <i>Prejudice</i>	10	8..8
" Kremor's chestnut <i>Red Hart</i>	10	11..0
" St. Andrew's dun <i>Merry Monk</i>	11	0 0..0
" Morris's grey <i>Sparrowhawk</i>	10	11..0

* Dead Heat.

Seven ponies faced the starters for this race out of a total of eighty four entries. *Jolly Friar* and *Merry Monk* were declared best to win by their owner. When the flag fell *Driving Cloud* had the lead being hard pressed by *Jolly Friar* and *Prejudice*. After turning the corner *Wild Dash* went to the front and there was a close contest between him *Jolly Friar* and *Driving Cloud* all along the back straight and past Probst's Gardens. After passing the Monument and entering the Straight for the run home *Tajmahal* who had been somewhat behind the rest put on the steam. He was unable to overtake *Wild Dash* who won easily, but he came in a good second, there being a dead-heat for the third place between *Jolly Friar* and *Prejudice*.—Time, 2 min. 34½ secs.

6.—THE CONCORDIA CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—Presented by Members of the Club Concordia.—Second Pony to receive 40 per cent., and the third Pony, 20 per cent. of the Entrance Fees.—For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Edmund's brown <i>Foxhound</i>	st. lbs.	11 0..1
" Kremor's grey <i>Repeater</i>	10	11..2
" Bills' grey <i>Harmony</i>	11	3..3
" Fernando's dun <i>Dunkeld</i>	11	3 0..0
" Veitch's grey <i>Quickalver</i>	11	0 0..0
" St. Andrew's brown <i>Landsman</i>	10	11..0
" Chouffeur's black <i>Prospect</i>	10	11..0
" St. Vincent's dun <i>Gil Blas</i>	10	11..0
" Fungus' grey <i>Pillager</i>	11	0 0..0

Nine ponies came up to time out of thirty-five entries. *Foxhound* was in high favour but *Repeater* and *Pillager* had some good backers. The start was a capital one, in fact the best that has been made during the meeting. The horses all got off in a cluster. In passing the judges' box for the first time. *Dunkeld*, *Repeater* and *Pillager* were running almost neck and neck, but after turning the corner *Repeater* shot ahead and was close pressed by *Dunkeld* and *Gil Blas*; in passing the Monument *Foxhound* who had been keeping in reserve came to the front and on entering the Straight went ahead, ran home in splendid form and came in an easy first, *Repeater* being second and *Harmony* third.—Time, 3 min. 15½ secs.

7.—THE TSATLEE CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—Presented by some of the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—Weight, 11st. for 13 hands; to give or take 6lbs. for every inch over or under.—The winner to pay Tls. 50 to the fund.—One Mile.

Mr. S. Walker's grey <i>Castigator</i>	st. lbs.	11 6..1
" Siwel's grey <i>Alarm</i>	11	0 2..2
" Fungus' dun <i>Privilege</i>	10	8 3..3
" Sheppard's white <i>Helios</i>	11	0 0..0
" Fernando's grey <i>Dunbar</i>	10	8 0..0
" Chouffeur's dun <i>Prophet</i>	11	0 0..0
" St. Vincent's chestnut <i>Ruy Blas</i>	10	8 0..0

Seven ponies turned out for this race. *Alarm* was the favourite, but *Castigator* and *Privilege* were heavily backed. When the flag fell *Alarm* had the lead, but was soon caught up and passed by *Helios*. On nearing the Gardens *Ruy Blas* shot ahead and kept his place until close on the Monument when *Privilege* had the lead. On entering the Straight *Castigator* rushed forward and passed *Bellevue* at a rattling pace being close followed by *Alarm*; in this order they passed the judge's box

Castigator winning by a head, *Privilege* being a fair third.—Time, 2 min. 7½ secs.

8.—THE SPRING CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Winners in China or Hongkong, at or since the Autumn Meeting, 1881, 5lbs. extra for each Race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Bills' grey <i>Gang Forward</i>	st. lbs.	10 13..1
" Chouffeur's roan <i>Problem</i>	11	2..2
" Fungus' grey <i>Picaron</i>	10	8 3..3
" St. Andrew's black <i>Marksman</i>	11	0 0..0
" Fungus' grey <i>Prodigal</i>	10	11..0

Eleven ponies were entered for this race but only five came up to time. *Picaron* and *Prodigal* were declared best to win. When the flag fell *Problem* had the lead but there were so many yellows running and they all kept so close together that it is difficult to say which came next. On entering the Straight *Gang Forward* was ahead; he kept the pace going and came in an easy first. There was a close run for the second place between *Problem* and *Picaron*, the former eventually gaining it by half a length.—Time, 1 m. 33½ sec.

9.—THE ROADSTERS' PLATE.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in By-law No. 11) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

Mr. Kremor's grey <i>Rialto</i>	st. lbs.	11 0..1
" Do. bay <i>Oriole</i>	10	11..2
" Prodie's grey <i>Droichan</i>	10	8 3..3
" Troy's brown <i>John Brown</i>	11	0 0..0
" Avlys' grey <i>Reserve</i>	11	6 0..0
" W. H. Short's cream <i>Wild Earl</i>	11	0 0..0
" Eolus dun <i>Light Wind</i>	11	3 0..0

Seven ponies faced the starters out of thirty two entries. *Rialto* and *Oriole* were declared best to win. When the flag fell *Droichan* had a slight lead but was soon overtaken by *John Brown*, the latter being speedily out distanced by *Oriole*. After this it was a close run between *Oriole* and *Rialto* who kept closely together. On entering the Straight the latter had the advantage, kept it in the run home, and came in an easy first, *Oriole* being second and *Droichan* a capital third.—Time, 2 min. 38½ secs.

THIRD DAY,

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1882.

To-day Jupiter Pluvius, or whatever watery divinity may have been in the ascendant did not look with auspicious eye upon our Spring holiday. Shortly after sunset on Tuesday evening indications were not wanting of a change in the weather. In the early part of to-day the sky was overcast and although every one hoped, few expected, that we should have a fine day. Shortly before the saddling bell rung for the first race the rain began to fall although it did not fairly set in until fifteen minutes when there was a heavy down pour which, however, partly cleared up though showers came on at intervals during the afternoon. As a natural consequence the Course did not improve and the time in some of the races was not as good as it might otherwise have been. As regards honours, Mr. Fungus and Mr. St. Andrew each won two out of the eight events. The former gentleman's *Prejudice* and *Pillager*, both ridden by Mr. Pond, secured the Great Northern Plate and the Manchu Stakes. The latter's *Driving Cloud* ridden by Mr. Allan, and *Black Cloud* mounted by Mr. Reynell respectively gained the Yangtze Stakes and the Grand National Steeplechase. The Champion Sweepstakes, the chief event of the day was won by Mr. Paul's *Tajmahal*, ridden by Mr. Bidwell, who also came in first for the Grand Stand Stakes on Mr. St. Edmund's *Foxhound*. The Chau-Shang-Kiuk Cup was gained by Mr. Kelly's *Sweet Briar*, ridden by Mr. Reynell. The Town

Band again attended and played at intervals between each race. The number of spectators of course was not nearly as large as on the previous days, but taking the weather into consideration there was a very fair gathering both at the Grand Stand and around the Course. We append the usual description of each event.

1.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies that have never been raced previously to the 1st January, 1882.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of a Race of one mile and a half or over, 7lbs. extra; two or more such Races, 12lbs. extra.—*One Mile and a Half.*

Mr. Edmund's brown Foxhound.....	11	7.1
" Kremor's grey Repeater	10	11.2
" Veitch's grey Quicksilver	11	0.3
" Henry's grey Scaramouch	11	0.0
" Gore-Booth's white White Knight 10	11.0	
" Bills' grey Harmony	11	3.0

In a field of six starters, out of thirty-seven entries, Foxhound was the favourite, but Repeater and Quicksilver were well backed. The start was a good one, all the ponies getting fairly away. White Knight had a slight lead but was soon joined by Scaramouch and Repeater and in passing the judges box for the first time these three were almost neck and neck, whilst Foxhound was bringing up the rear. After this White Knight fell back and Quicksilver put on steam and closely pressed Repeater. This state of affairs continued until nearing the Monument when Foxhound, who had been gradually increasing his distance from the ruck shot ahead and from the entrance of the straight to the finish there was a stiff contest for the first place between him, Repeater and Quicksilver. He promptly answered the call of his jockey and gained by about a head, there being a similar distance between Repeater and Quicksilver. Time 3min. 16½s.

2.—THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.—Value, Tls. 100.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winner of one Race at this Meeting under a mile, 7lbs. extra; two such Races, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Fungus' grey Prejudice.....	10	8.1
" Bills' grey Gang Forward.....	11	3.2
" St. Andrews' dun Merry Monk.....	11	0.3
" Kremor's chestnut Red Hart	10	11.0
" Merevale's grey Lothair	10	11.0

Out of a list of twenty entries five ponies came to the post. Prejudice stood high in public estimation, though Merry Monk and Gang Forward had a good many backers, whilst not a few pinned their faith on Lothair. When the flag fell Merry Monk had the lead, but was close pressed by Lothair who soon ran side by side with him. In passing the Gardens Gang Forward gained a little and on entering the Straight for the run home he was side by side with Merry Monk. On approaching Bellevue the Monk lost ground, Prejudice shot ahead and came in an easy first with Gang Forward a good second and the Monk third.—Time 1 min. 50 secs.

3.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry, and have run and not won a Race.—First Pony to receive 70 per cent.; second Pony, 20 per cent.; third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight for inches as per scale.—*One Mile and a Quarter.*

Mr. Fungus' grey Pillager	11	0.1
" Monster's piebald Sanheril	10	11.2
" Kerfoot's dun Amethyst	10	11.3
" Bills' brown Music	10	8.3
" Sheppard's white Helios	10	8.0
" Fernando's dun Dunkeld	11	3.0
" St. Andrew's black Marksman.....	11	0.0
" Do. grey Bandsman	11	0.0
" Newman's grey Dictator	10	11.0
" Chouffeur's dun Prospect	10	11.0
" Edmund's brown Oyardone	10	11.0
" Morris's grey Sparrowhawk.....	10	11.0

* Dead heat.

Out of fifty-one entries twelve ponies came up to time. Marksman and Bandsman were declared best to win by Mr. St. Andrew, and Pillager was in high esteem. There was some little delay and difficulty in getting a start, but in due course they all got fairly away with Sparrowhawk leading, and the rest in a ruck. Sparrowhawk kept the lead until nearing Probst's gardens when Bandsman, who had been pressing him close, deprived him of the advantage and from that moment he fell gradually to the rear. Meanwhile Music and Pillager who had been rapidly gaining ground went ahead. On entering the Straight they were running side by side with Amethyst, Music being close up. In the run home Pillager promptly answered the calls of his rider, pushed ahead and won by nearly two lengths, Sanheril hurrying forward and coming in second, there being a dead heat for the third place between Amethyst and Music.—Time, 2 min. 40 secs.

4.—THE CHAU-SHANG-KIUK CUP.—Value, Tls. 500.—Presented by the Employees of the C.M.S.N. Co., of Shanghai.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting.—To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fees.—*One Mile.*

Mr. Kelly's chestnut Sweet Briar	11	3.1
" Siwel's grey Alarm	10	11.2
" St. Andrew's grey Bandsman	11	0.3
" Kremor's grey Repeater	10	8.0
" Chouffeur's dun Prophet	10	8.0
" Troy's cream Merodac	11	0.0
" Fungus' grey Pillager	11	0.0
" Bills' grey Harmony	11	3.0
" Do. brown Music	11	0.0
" J. S. Fearon's chestnut Mon-tezuma	10	0.0

There were twenty-nine entries for this race of which ten turned out. Mr. Bill declared to win with Music and Harmony. Montezuma was in great favour and betting was strong on Sweet Briar. As the race was run during a heavy shower of rain it was difficult to watch its progress with any degree of certainty. After several failures, caused principally by the impatience of Montezuma, the field got well away with Montezuma leading, closely followed by Sweet Briar. In passing the Gardens Merodac got ahead and kept the lead up to the Monument when he was joined by Sweet Briar, Bandsman and Pillager. In the run home the Briar kept ahead and won by a length; Alarm, who had been putting on the steam came in second and Bandsman third.—Time 2 min. 11½ secs.

5.—THE YANGTZE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—*Two Miles and a Half.*

Mr. St. Andrew's chestnut Driving Cloud	10	11.1
" Ogilvie's grey Moonstone	11	0.2
" Gore-Booth's white White Knight	10	11.0

Three ponies came to the post out of fourteen nominations. Although the rain had cleared up by the time the second bell rang the Course had become heavy, consequently the time made was not as good as otherwise it would have been, but all things considered there was not much reason to complain. When the flag fell Driving Cloud took the lead and kept it throughout the race Moonstone keeping a few yards behind him. White Knight's rider was evidently of opinion that he had no chance from the first, for he cantered slowly along as far as the Monument and then surrendered at discretion.—Time, 6 min. 1 sec.

6.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Once Round.*

Mr. Fernando's chestnut Red Robin.....	10	2.1
" Bills' bay Second Violin	11	0.2
" Fungus' dun Privilege	10	6.3
" Fernando's dun Dunkeld	11	3.0
" Veitch's grey Quicksilver	11	0.0
" St. Andrew's grey Jolly Friar	11	3.0
" Monster's piebald Sanheril	11	2.0
" Chouffeur's grey Problem	10	11.0
" St. Vincent's chestnut Gil Blas	10	11.0
" Kerfoot's bay Wild Fang	11	3.0
" Do. dun Amethyst	10	11.0
" Oar's chestnut Earl Eric	11	2.0
" Paul's brown Samrock	10	10.0

Thirteen ponies turned out for this race. As the field was a large one they did not get off without some little difficulty. When they were fairly away Earl Eric had the lead for a few paces being close pressed by Amethyst. Along the back and past the Gardens they were so much in a cluster that it was difficult to see who had the advantage. After passing the Monument Privilege and Second Violin pressed forward Sanheril following at their heels. Entering the Straight and through the run home Red Robin, who had been running well all through, put on the spurt and came in an easy first by about two lengths, Privilege being a good third.—Time 2 min. 42½ secs.

7.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—A forced entry for Winners; optional for the Winner of the Roadsters' Plate or the Consolation Cup, and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting, not exceeding 14 hands in height.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—Winners of two Races, Tls. 15 extra; of more than two Races, Tls. 40 extra.—*One Mile and a Quarter.*

Mr. Paul's dun Tajmahal.....	10	11.1
" St. Andrew's chestnut Driving Cloud	10	11.2
" Kerfoot's grey Wild Dash	11	3.3
" Fungus' grey Prejudice	10	8.0
" Smarty's bay Imp	10	11.0
" S. Walker's grey Castigator	10	11.0
" Bills' grey Gang Forward	11	0.0
" Kelly's chestnut sweet Brail	11	3.0
" Gore-Booth's white White Knight	10	11.0

There were fifteen entries for this race of which nine showed up. Prejudice took the lead but was soon overtaken by Wild Fang who kept ahead all along the back, Gang Forward and Prejudice being close up. On nearing the Monument Tajmahal gained the second place; entering the Straight he made a strong rush and came in first by nearly two lengths, Driving Cloud who had been beating up during the run home was second and Wild Dash third.—Time, 2 min. 47 secs.

8.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—Second Pony, Tls. 30.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. added.—*Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.*

Mr. St. Andrew's black Black Cloud	11	7.1
" Weed's grey Capitaine	11	7.2
" John's white Side Drum	11	4.3
" Merevale's grey Astrologer	11	4.0
" J. S. Fearon's black Spalpeen	11	7.0

For this, the closing event of the day five ponies came to the starting post out of a total of twelve entries. When the flag fell Black Cloud had the lead being closely followed by Capitaine. The first ditch was cleared in capital style by the whole of the horses and so was the next leap. At the third impediment Spalpeen's rider came a cropper but soon regained his seat. Black Cloud and Capitaine maintained their relative positions and cleared each leap in good form. In the second time round these two were still leading though Capitaine seemed to be slightly pumped. Spalpeen's jockey was again spilled and again remounted and rode on. At the finish Black Cloud came

in first by several yards, *Capitaine* being second and *Side Drum* third, though a long way behind. The Course, in consequence of the rain which had fallen was not in a flying condition.

PEKING RACES.

Committee:—Count de NOIDANS, Count TATTENBACH, C. T. MAUDE, Esq., C. H. OLIVER, Hon. Treas.; M. BOYD BREDON Esq., Hon. Sec.

Judges:—E. OHLMER, Esq.
A. E. PIRKIS, Esq.

Starter:—Baron von KETTLER.

Clerk of the Course:—C. T. MAUDE, Esquire.

1.—**MAIDEN PLATE.**—Value \$75. One mile. For ponies that have never run before. Entrance, \$5.

Count Tattenbach's cr. *Huang* (Mr. Tell)... 1
Mr. Maude's sk. *Macaroon* (Mr. Carles)... 2
Sir R. Hart's iron grey *Moonlight* (Mr. Montgomery)... 3
Time, 2m. 13s.

2.—**YAMEN'S PRIZE.**—Presented by the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen. Tls. 75 to the first pony; Tls. 25 to the second; third pony to save his entrance. Two miles. For Peking owned ponies only. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Tell's bay *Eastwind* (owner)... 1
Sir R. Hart's grey *Sunshine*, late *Odin* (Mr. Montgomery)... 2
Mr. Maude's grey *Rusticus* (owner)... 3
„ Carles' dun *Sunrise* (owner)... 0
Eastwind won by two lengths.—Time, 4m. 37s.

3.—**LADIES' PURSE.**—Presented by the Ladies of Peking. For ponies owned and ridden by Peking Residents only. Weight 12 stone. Once round. Entrance, \$5.

Count Tattenbach's cr. *Huang* (Baron von Kettler) walk over.

Owing to the heavy weights in this race, or some other cause, there were only four entries, three from one stable and one from another. The gentleman who had the single entry scratched his pony. Count Tattenbach's *Huang* walked over and received the entries. There was a post entry for the Ladies' Purse, which was run after the Champion Stakes, when *Huang* again was victorious and carried off his doubly earned prize.

4.—**MINISTERS' CUP.**—Value \$100. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Presented by the Foreign Representatives at Peking. Second pony to save his entrance. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Maude's sk. *Macaroon* (Mr. Maude)... 1
Baron Kettler's ch. *Kay-ching* (Mr. Tell)... 2
Mr. Piry's ch. *Cesar*, later *Ali-Baba* (Mr. Warry)... 3
Time, 1m. 34s.

5.—**HAIKWAN CHALLENGE CUP.**—Value Tls. 100 and \$50 added from the Fund, if won for the first time. Presented by Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., and other gentlemen of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The Cup to become the property of any gentleman residing at Peking whose pony, or ponies, win it two years consecutively. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Entrance, \$5.

Sir Robert Hart's grey *Sunshine*, late *Odin* (Mr. Maude)... 1
Mr. G. F. Montgomery's g. *Greyboy* (owner)... 2
Baron Kettler's ch. *Kay-ching* (Mr. Tell)... 3
Mr. Harry Welter's ch. *Roger*, later *Redwing* 0
Greyboy led nearly the whole way and was only overhauled by *Sunshine* within fifty yards of the post. The race was most exciting at the finish and was only won by a short neck.—Time, 3m. 24s.

6.—**HACK STAKES.**—Value \$50. For all Peking-owned ponies regularly ridden as Hacks and not otherwise entered for this meeting. Once round. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. M. Boyd Bredon's ch. *Shaughraun* (Mr. Wang)... 1
Hon. T. Grosvenor's grey *Kuldja* (Mr. Carles)... 2
Baron Kettler's bk. *Veilchenfresser* (Mr. Maude)... 3
Veilchenfresser lost about thirty yards at the start. *Shaughraun* led all the way round and won easily.—Time, 2m. 20s.

7.—**CHAMPION STAKES.**—Value \$100. A forced entry of \$10. each for all winners except the Hack Stakes; optional for all other ponies that have run at this meeting. One mile.

Mr. Maude's sk. *Macaroon* (Mr. Carles)... 1
„ Tell's bay *Eastwind* (owner)... 2
Sir R. Hart's grey *Sunshine*, late *Odin* (Mr. Warry)... 3

This race was well contested all through and won by a short lengths.—Time, 2m. 11s.
POST ENTRIES for the Ladies Purse.—Catch weights. Once Round.

Count Tattenbach's cr. *Huang* (Mr. Tell)... 1
Mr. Bredon's ch. *Shaughraun* (Mr. Fittoch)... 2
„ Montgomery's grey *Greyboy* (owner)... 3

Won by two lengths. Also ran *Cesar*, (owner) *Sunrise* (owner) *Roger* (Mr. Pander).—Time 2m. 13s.

Correspondence.

THE APPROACHING SOLAR ECLIPSE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR,—Nous voici au commencement du mois de Mai. Il n'est pas inutile de rappeler que le 17 de ce mois aura lieu une éclipse totale de soleil visible à Shanghai. Le journal *Nature* nous apprend que, à Shanghai, l'éclipse sera partielle, grandeur 0.996, à 5 h. 21 m. du soir (temps local); la ligne centrale passera à 15 ou 16 miles au Nord; la hauteur du soleil sera alors de 17° sur l'horizon. A Zikawei, la grandeur de l'éclipse sera naturellement un peu plus petite 0.994.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur l'Editeur,
Votre obéissant serviteur,
M. DECHEVRENS, S.J.

Observatoire de Zikawei, 30 Avril, 1882.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG "MARY" ON THE ISLAND OF QUELPART ON THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Left Chefoo on the 18th September, 1881, for Vladivostock with about 60 tons of general cargo and 90 tons of ballast, and 23 Chinese passengers, 10 of crew; the Captain, his wife, and myself being the only Europeans on board. Had light easterly and N.E. winds to the Island of Quelpart, which was sighted on the morning of the 23rd. The Captain wishing to go to the northward of the Island hauled close to the wind and began to beat. During the day we had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather, but towards night the wind freshened to a gale, and we had to go under small sail. On the afternoon of the 25th at 1.30 tacked off shore heading N.N.W.; moderate breeze and fine weather. At 6.30 tacked in shore heading E.S.E.; at 7, wind freshened to a gale; put the vessel under lower topsail, reefed upper topsails, double reefed maintopsail, and fore-topmast staysail. At 8 p.m. I took charge of the deck, relieving the Captain. Blowing very hard, with very heavy sea and rain; and very dark. At midnight called the Captain. He asked me what course she was making, and how much leeway. I told him E.S.E. about 7 points. I then asked him if he was going to wear ship. He said no. Shortly after he came on deck and relieved me. Blowing very hard with very heavy sea and rain and very dark. Took in upper topsails. I went below and marked down the log slate, and lay down, only taking off my boots and oilskins. At 3 a.m. Captain called me and told me to wear ship. I came on deck at once and went forward to get the hands along to take in the main-

trysail, when I saw the high land and breakers close under the bow. Got the trysail in, when the Captain ordered to let go the anchor, which was all ready for letting go. The boatswain and myself went forward and let the anchor go, when, immediately after, at 3.30 a.m., the vessel struck heavily. The Captain then ordered to cut away the mainmast. I cut the weather lanyards, the topmast going over the side, the lower mast standing. The seas were then breaking clear over the vessel. We then concluded to wait for daylight. At daylight found that the vessel was close to the shore, about 50 or 60 yards off. I then asked the Captain if we should get ashore. He said we had better wait a little, as the tide was falling. Waited a little, when could see that the tide was rising and the sea increasing. I then went forward and got two men, viz., Ah Young and Ah Kun (Cantonese.) The other sailors were all Chefoo men, and would do nothing to assist in saving themselves or others. We then got a large rope and a small rope already. I told the Captain that I would try and swim ashore with the small rope, to bend the large one on and I would haul it ashore, and make it fast. I then went into the water, and after right great difficulty got ashore, having severely bruised my arm against the rocks. I then hauled the rope ashore, when just as the bend was half-way between myself and the vessel it slipped. It was impossible to get back to the vessel, owing to the very heavy backwash. I then saw one of the Cantonese sailors, Ah Young, go into the water and try to bring another rope ashore; but he could not reach it, owing to the backwash. Then the Captain tried to get the rope ashore by making a piece of wood fast to it; but it was no use. I then saw the Chinese supercargo and another passenger jump overboard and try to swim ashore; but it was no use, and they were both drowned. I then saw the vessel was fast breaking up. The passengers and crew that were saved went out on the jibboom and the Captain and his wife onto the bowsprit. Shortly after the vessel broke up, and the jibboom and bowsprit fell. I saw the Captain and wife in the water for a moment and I never saw them after. All the people on the jibboom were washed ashore. There were then several Koreans on the beach, and one of them took off a mat that he was wearing and gave it to me to keep the rain off. We waited and saw the last of the vessel, and then the Koreans took us to a house close by and gave us some congee made of crushed wheat, made a fire for us, and sent a messenger to a village some distance off to inform the mandarin. In the afternoon the mandarin came and took us to the village. Here they gave us a house and some food. We slept there that night, and next morning after breakfast we went down to the wreck, when we found that the vessel was entirely broken up. In the mean while the Koreans had picked up all the bodies and put them out of the water. The mandarin ordered some of his men to dig holes in the ground and we buried them—16 in number. In the evening we were taken back to the village, had some food, and slept that night. Next morning after breakfast we were taken out of the house and had ponies provided; also 2 men for each of us to hold us on, and were taken to the town where the principal mandarin lives. We arrived about noon, and were taken into the presence of the mandarin. He asked several questions in writing of the Chinese as to where we were bound and what countryman I was. The Chefoo men informed him that I was a Tai Yen-go and that all Tai Yen-go yén* were very bad men indeed. (It was not only at this place that they

[* Probably 大英國人 Ta Ying-kuo-jên—Englishmen.—Ed.]

said this, but at every other place we went to they made it their special business to run all Europeans down to the lowest, and praise themselves.) We then had a feast that had been prepared for us. After this we were taken to a house where we lived for 71 days, while they sent to the capital of Corea to the King for instructions. After the answer came they told us that we were to be sent to Tatoo and from there to Nagasaki. We left Quelpart with the first fair wind, and after being in the junks for 20 days we arrived at a place called Lam Hoi. We were accompanied by 2 mandarins and their suites. At Lam Hoi we were handed over to the care of the authorities, and the mandarins from Quelpart returned home. We stopped at Lam Hoi for 20 days, and were then put in 2 junks under the care of 2 mandarins and told that we were bound for Ma Loong Chuen, where we arrived after 44 days in the junks. I will not try to describe what we went through in that 41 days; cold, wet, and very often hungry.

We stayed in Ma Loong Chuen for about two months, and then were put in two junks and told that we were bound for He Chu; but on the first day out we sighted a Chinese fishing-junk and went to her. The captain agreed to take us to China if the Corea mandarin would give us food and water; which he did. We were in the junk for seven days, and finally arrived at a small place called Le-sow. We stopped here one day, and next morning began to walk to Chefoo. We walked until afternoon, when we arrived at a small town called How Pou. Here I was entirely knocked up, and I took a mule and proceeded to Chefoo, where I arrived on the 18th April, 1882, after an absence of seven months, and reported myself at once to the British Consul and reporting also the loss of the vessel. During my stay in Chefoo, where I had arrived totally destitute, nothing could exceed the kindness and courtesy shown to me by the Consul and other European residents there, and so soon as possible I was granted a passage to Shanghai where I arrived on the 30th April, 1882. I may here mention that although the Coreans treated us with the greatest kindness the behaviour of the Chefoo Chinese during the whole period from the time of the wreck until our landing in China both towards myself and the Corean officials was disgraceful, often placing by their conduct the lives of the three Cantonese and myself in great danger. In conclusion I must remark that the greatest care is necessary in navigating the Corean archipelago, owing to the strong and uncertain tides, having myself observed while in the junks at one place a rise and fall of tide of at least 50 feet and at some places two ebb tides and one flood during the day.

W. T. GUY,
Late Mate of the brig *Mary*.

THE CANTON SILK CONDITIONING HOUSE.

The following circular has been issued to foreign firms in Canton regarding the new regulation concerning the purchase of Silk after it has been exposed to heat:—

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Undersigned, who have for many years engaged in commerce with foreign firms, beg to give notice as follows. They have always done business in Silk to which no heat had ever been applied; and that process has never hitherto been used to Silk that has come from country districts to Canton. They would point out that, as regards the machinery recently introduced by your honourable firm, the European scales have never corresponded to those of the Chinese, and the Silk has been simply weighed by each party. If one of the bales, therefore, be found to weigh several taels short, the remainder, to perhaps the number of several hundred, were calculated on the same average. After being exposed to heat in the Condition House some of the bales are from two to three pounds short, and some

even six to seven pounds short; how can they make up the deficiency?

Under these circumstances the weight becomes so variable that they are unable to prove the quantities. Consequently the regulations therefore subsisting cannot be regarded as satisfactory. They are, therefore, instructed by their constituents to inform foreign merchants that in future they cannot agree to the new Season's Silk being heated after purchase. It is requested that merchants will carry on business with us on the conditions formerly existing; neither party trying to secure an undue advantage; but each acting fairly to the other. At present and for many years past imports from your country, which are on so extensive a scale, have never been subjected to similar tests as the application of heat to our Silk, reciprocally no test should be applied to our goods for export.

In order to prevent future misunderstanding or the raising of questions this notice is specially published.

HIP LUN TONG,
Silk Guild.

Canton, 18th April, 1882 (1st day, 3rd moon, 8th year of Kwang-sü).

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TONQUIN.

Haiphong, 13th April.

The Massageries Maritimes steamer *Nisus* brought no troops here, and it is now said that the transport *Le Drac* is to return to Saigon to bring those troops expected. If a coup was really intended, the French Authorities appear very slow about it.

The only effect the expedition has had so far is an evil one. Business is at a standstill in consequence: the Annamites are much frightened; the Chinese don't know what to make of it; and many shops are already closed at Hanoi. Women and children are being sent to the interior.

It would have been well if some kind of manifesto had been published by the Commandant of the Expedition so that people might know what they are about, and what they have to expect.

It is said that Namdinh will be garrisoned by French troops.—*Daily Press*.

On the 22nd inst. news reached us of the safe arrival at Hanoi of the gunboat *Fanfare*.

By the steamer which brought this intelligence an order came for the Commandant of the Forces in Hanoi to send further reinforcements. These left accordingly at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the river steamers *Hanoi* and *Tonquin*, each vessel talking about eighty men and officers, of whom fifty men were soldiers from the garrison and the others were marines.

The steamers also took a quantity of shot and shell. The latter look very much like business; they weigh 28 kilogrammes each, and are exploding projectiles. Some mining powder was also shipped, to be used, I suppose, for undermining the citadel.

On Saturday evening the gunboat *Surprise*, a similar vessel to the *Fanfare*, also left here for Hanoi. She will pass by Namdinh.

It is said that the Commandant intends to attack and storm the Citadel on Wednesday. He will by that time have a considerable force at his command, about seven hundred men and artillery, two gunboats, two river gunboats, and two or three small men-of-war chaloupes.

The *Parceval* leaves for Touron to protect the French Minister at Huế; and the transport *Le Drac* proceeds to Saigon to bring further reinforcements.

It is reported that there are now 7,000 soldiers in the Citadel at Hanoi, Annamese and Chinese, and it appears they have several mitrailleuses with them. There are certainly more difficulties to be overcome now than on the 2nd inst., when the expedition first arrived.

The *Fanfare* and *Surprise* will, it is expected, bombard the Citadel from the river, for it lies at no great distance.—*Daily Press*.
Haiphong, 24th April.

Our advices from Haiphong, of date the 24th instant, merely state that "it is this week that the citadel of Hanoi is to be taken by assault, and there is no doubt that everything will pass off quietly." How an assault upon a citadel can pass off quietly, unless of course no opposition of any kind is met with, is not explained. The real demonstration against the Black Flag black-mailers will take place further up the river; but even in the operations against these lawless bands, the French do not, we believe, anticipate any serious resistance.—*China Mail*.

Extract.

A STORY OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

In publishing the following the *Home News* says:—They are among the last who would discourage ignorance being bliss to the semi-educated tyro, and therefore, in referring to "The Story of Clairvoyance," by Mr. Darsie Latimer, they do so with a benevolent instinct, and wish well to audiences that indulge in little superstitions. The incomparable Roberts's performance in the classical town of Cambridge will be read with interest; it was convincing beyond all question to those who knew no better. The *Home News* asks en passant what is the difference between such a man as Mr. Darsie Latimer and a professed clairvoyant? It is this—while a clairvoyant can see through other people, Mr. Darsie Latimer can see through him and other people too.

Besides the disguise mania of which I have written, as prevailing for a time amongst a certain set at Cambridge, there was another and a much more widely spread one for mesmeric feats and phenomena, which followed on an exhibition given in the town by a travelling "professor" of mesmerism, from whom various men took lessons in the art of making and reversing the mesmeric passes. In company with others, I went more or less deeply into the matter, and we arrived at one or two very curious results, of which I may some day have something to say. For the present, however, I am concerned only with a *séance* which, while the mania was at its height, we got up on a large scale. The mesmerist of the occasion was to be a man whom I will call Roberts, who undoubtedly possessed the gift, or art, or whatever it may be called, of "mesmerising" certain of his fellow workers; and it was carefully arranged that amongst the people assembled there should be some half-dozen or so whom he had been able on previous occasions to influence. Others—myself among them—were to appear to fall under the influence; to go through all sorts of ridiculous actions at his bidding; and to give as faithful an imitation as we could of the conduct of the people who were genuinely subject for the time to his will. This we did with complete success, preserving a glassy stare and a grave face even while we were set to work to row an imaginary race, seated on chairs which to the "mesmerised" imagination of some of our companions actually represented an eight, which they fancied themselves to be impelling with all possible vigour; or when we were turned for the moment—one into a pump, another into a teapot, and so forth. All the usual "tricks of mesmerists," as Mathias in "The Bells" has it, were gone through in this way, half the phenomena being genuine, the other half assumed; and it was not very long before the audience was ripe for the great event of the evening, which was an exhibition of *clairvoyance* in which Roberts was the mesmerist, and I, Darsie Latimer, the clairvoyant. This had been most carefully and earnestly considered beforehand. We had got three distinct and perfect codes of signalling ready, one, if I remember right, by touch, a second by arrangement of words, and a third, the most ingenious and difficult of all, was to be resorted to if any sceptical soul should dare us to continue without either contact or speech. As the time drew near, I began to rehearse each and all of these somewhat nervously in my head, and as I gradually succumbed to Roberts's passes and fell into the clairvoyant trance, I thought with some terror of a certain signal in which there was,

unluckily, a certain amount of inevitable confusion. Roberts performed his part to perfection. Nothing could have been better than the solemn gesture (I saw it from my half-closed eyes) with which he enjoined silence while he put to me the first questions as to whether I was asleep and whether I could see some object which he held up at the back of my head. To these questions I gave satisfactory answers in a dull, far-off kind of voice, and then the business began. We at first worked the simplest code of all—that of signal by touch; and, as we began, it seemed to me so clumsy and obvious that detection was inevitable. So far from this, after I had described one or two ordinary objects, it became unnecessary to employ any code at all. People by this time were in such a state of excitement, and so ready to believe in any marvel—the more marvellous the better—that one would cry to another, "See if he can tell the number of your gold watch." "What is it?" "10,036." "All right;" or, "Try him with the ace of spades;" or, "Didn't you leave your hunting crop at Charley's rooms in Green Street? See if he can tell that;" or, "Roberts, see if he can tell my great aunt's name—it's Christina;" and so following, so that all I had to do was to listen with open ears and to answer the question after much semblance of weariness and heart-searching. After this had gone on for some time, and I had shown gradually increasing signs of weariness and discomfort, Roberts saying, "Look here, you fellows, I'm afraid to keep him in the trance any longer," began to make the reverse passes, when the door opened, and a party of three or four men from St. John's entered somewhat noisily, and had to be called to order by the mesmerist lest the disturbance should be injurious to his patient. They complied, of course; but one of them, a stranger to almost everybody present, declared with some scorn that he believed but little in mesmerism and not at all in clairvoyance. He (who appeared to be known to his friends present by the name of F. W. G.) was at once assailed with a volley of "Oh, I says," and informed that if he had been in the room ten minutes earlier no doubt at all could have remained in his mind as to the reality of clairvoyance. He replied still with scepticism that seeing was believing, and that if the clairvoyant should tell a certain thing under conditions which he—F. W. G.—should impose, then he would be prepared to say that there was something in it. All this time I was tossing and occasionally moaning on my chair, Roberts having suspended his operation. My obvious exhaustion was pointed out to F. W. G., who replied that he was not responsible for it, that he was sorry he had come late, but that if they wanted to convert him there was only one way of doing it. After some discussion, and many remarks that it was an infernal shame, Roberts consented to try one more experiment. F. W. G. then proceeded to impose his conditions. These were that he was to take an unopened pack of cards, that Roberts was to go into one corner of the room, while he, F. W. G., went to another corner with a friend of his; that nobody was to be near me; that his friend was to choose a card at random; that not even Roberts should know what the card was; and that then I should tell it. The conditions were denounced as outrageous by many people present, and Roberts himself said that he thought success under such conditions was quite impossible; still he would try. Accordingly F. W. G.'s programme was carried out; the card was picked by his friend; Roberts, assuming an extraordinary majesty of mien, commanded me to tell it; and, after babbling of green fields incoherently for a few seconds, I appeared to make a mighty effort, told the card, and fell back in my chair limp and half-fainting. The enthusiasm of the meeting was, I need hardly say, enormous; and there were only three or four people in the room who knew that F. W. G. was in reality an intimate friend of mine, whose society I had carefully avoided for some time previously, and that he had, not without difficulty, forced the card long before agreed on upon his friend, who seemed to choose it at random. The trick was a daring one, but its success was complete. People who have given themselves up to believing in "Dr." Slade and kindred marvel-mongers might do well to ponder on these things, but their case is for the most part hopeless.

SMALL CAPITALISTS wishing to Establish a Business should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory, in their district. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given—previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks, is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper on payment of 1s.—BARNETT AND FORSTER, Engineers, 23c, Forston Street, London, N. 1ju 8

PREPARATIONS WITH LIEBIG'S NAME.—It may be remembered that some time since a controversy was raging in the medical journals as to the original inventor of a certain Obstetric Bag, wherein two eminent gynaecologists disputed the right of priority to certain improvements; others joined in the fray, and this wordy warfare was dignified with the name of "the battle of the bags." This time, another battle is raging over the use of Liebig's name, which is at present confined to the lay press, but as we have been drawn into the dispute and the weight of our authority solicited, we would briefly summarise the case thus:—Many years ago the original Baron Justus von Liebig, after extensive experiments, introduced to the profession and the public his celebrated "Extractum Carnis," which soon became, and is still, justly popular as a dietetic article of great value. A few years after Liebig's death, a cocoa was introduced under the style of *Baron Liebig's Cocoa*, with the sanction and pecuniary support of the second son of the original Baron von Liebig, and this has been advertised thus:—"Baron, Liebig, the eminent chemist and analyst, who has invented and who superintends the manufacture and analysis of this preparation, as well as the Liebig Company's extract of meat, &c., &c." It is to this misleading statement that the present controversy is due; and it is but right that the matter should be placed on a proper footing. That the eminent chemist was the originator of Liebig's extract of meat is certain, and it is equally certain that he had nothing whatever to do with Liebig's cocoa, inasmuch as this was not brought out until several years after his death. It is therefore untrue that he invented the two articles; and it is equally misleading to call the present possessor of the name "the eminent chemist." The cocoa should be called plainly *Baron Hermann von Liebig's Cocoa*, and no misconception would be possible.—*The Medical Press and Circular.*

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewal unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

Advertisements.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 148.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—KIUKIANG DISTRICT.

Hen Point Beacon Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 13th instant, the Hen Point Beacon Light will be shifted 69 yards to the N. 49° W. of its present position, in consequence of the washing away of the river embankment.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 2nd May, 1882. 918 9my

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 147.

CHINA SEA.

AMOY DISTRICT.

Brown's Rock Reef.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brown's Rock Reef is now marked by two buoys—one on its Eastern side, painted in black and white chequers and surmounted by a black cage, and one on its Western side, painted in red and white chequers and surmounted by a red cage.

Vessels must not pass between these buoys.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 2nd May, 1882. 8my 916

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SOUTHERN LIGHTS' SECTION.

No. 1.

ON and after the first May, 1882, the following fog signals will be established at Breaker Point and the Cape of Good Hope.

At Breaker Point the Keepers will on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle or any other sound during foggy weather, thereby indicating the proximity of a vessel, fire two guns with a ten seconds' interval between them, and if the vessel's fog signal is still heard repeat the firing after an interval of ten minutes.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Keepers will for like cause fire two guns with a one minute interval between them, and if the vessel's fog signal still continues to be heard, repeat the firing after an interval of fifteen minutes.

W. B. RUSSELL,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 6th April, 1882. 25ap 780

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

No. 5.

Ariadne Rock Whistling Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ariadne Rock Whistling Buoy, which broke from its moorings on the 29th ult., has been removed in its former position: about 50 fathoms south of the rock.

JAMES H. HART,
Commissioner of Customs.
A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1882. 1my 842

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 5th May, 1882.

THERE is scarcely any change to note in the condition of our import market, for although rather better advices have been received from Hankow and Chinkiang they have not improved either prices or demand. On the other hand great dullness, and absence of inquiry is reported from Tientsin. In this market the dealers show the greatest indifference to doing business.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Common qualities have been sold at a decline of 2 candareens per piece by private bargain and about 5 candareens at auction. The stock of these goods is heavy and increasing, being over 2 millions of pieces in comparison with 760,000 at same time last year.

T-CLOTHES.—There has been and is some demand for the common makes, which are 2 candareens higher.

DRILLS and SHEETINGS of both English and American manufacture are dull, and there have been few sales.

Scarcely any business has been done in fancy cottons.

WOOLLENS.—The only sales have been by public auction, and as the quantities offered were small, slightly better prices were obtained for most kinds. At the last auction of the week, which was held yesterday, Camlets improved, Spanish Stripes brought about former rates, but there was a decline in Long Ells.

SALES of Cotton Goods by private bargain from 27th ulto. to 4th instant, inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings, 6-lbs.—500 pieces Green Phoenix at £1.02½. Auction sale 7lbs. 1,050 pieces.

8.4-lbs.—27,450 pieces—Bannerman 5,000 at £1.57, Red Bullock 500 at £1.55½, Red Unicorn 5,300 at Tls. 1.77, H.A. 3 Legs 2,500 at 1.70, Blue Dragon 500 at £1.74, Blue Lion 1,500 at £1.53, Green Lion 750 at £1.48½, 2 Cash 1,850 at £1.56½, Butterfly 500 at £1.59, Silver Carriage 5,900 pieces at £1.67, Red Stamp 150 at £1.77, Blue Lion 500 at £1.53, Red Lion 500 at 1.58½, Red Pheasant 1,000 at £1.60, 2 Feathers 500 at £1.79, Red Dove 500 at £1.55½. Auction sales 3,000 pieces.

9.12-lbs.—2,350 pieces—Red Dragon 1,000 at £2.07½, Red One Man 850 at £2.07½.

10-lbs.—500 pieces—Blue Dragon 250 at £2.16, 2 Feathers 250 at £1.79.

10.8-lbs.—250 pieces Red Stamp at £2.39. By auction 500 pieces.

12-lbs.—500 pieces Joss, at 2.70.

T-Cloths, 6-lbs.—500 pieces—Red Phoenix at £0.81. **7-lbs.**—4,650 pieces—Paddle Wheel 300 at £1.52½, Gold Dragon 1,350 at £1.29, Blue Lion 1,300 at £1.05, Blue Stamp 500 at £1.32, Silver Bullock 1,200 at Tls. 1.10. By auction 1,400 pieces.

Drills—1,195 pieces—Dragon 925 at £3.02½, Squirrel 75 at £2.80, Sparrow 195 at £2.80.

Sheetings—3,740 pieces—New Tiger 600 at £2.55, Old Cock 2,000 at £2.85, Joss 960 at £2.60, Birds 180 (13½ lbs.) at £2.03.

Yarn—100 bales—50 bales each Blue Dragon and Blue Peacock at £73.50.

White Shirtings—64-reed—1,500 pieces Bird chop at £1.60, 56-reed Red Dragon 200 at £1.34, 80-reed Horse Head at £2.05.

Woollens—There have been no sales by private bargain. Unusually small quantities have been offered at auction and the prices obtained have in consequence been rather better. Auction sales—Camlet 1,188 pieces, Spanish Stripes 528 pieces, Long Ells 700 pieces, Lastings 140 pieces.

Metals.—Mr. A. Bielfeld says in his weekly report—*Lead*, the market is unchanged and the sales have been L.B. 100 tons at £4.25 for one month's clearance, 50 tons at £4.21, prompt, and 50 tons at £4.20, cash, per picul. *Naitrod Iron*, the demand is very limited, sales 6,000 bundles Schier's at £1.85. 1,700 bundles Belgian at £1.67. *Old Iron*—1,200 piculs Scrap were sold at £1.34. *Copper*—Sales of Japan Ore, at £15.90 to £16 and Tiles at £16.75 to £17.

Miscellaneous—Nothing doing in *Window Glass* and only a very trifling business in *Needles*. In *Dyes* there have been a few small sales.

Kerosene Oil.—The sales for the week have been 18,000 cases May sailing at £1.37½, 10,000 January sailing at £1.47½, 6,000 spot at £1.57½; the market closes firm at £1.57½. Stock, 165,000 cases.

Coal.—The market is in a depressed state for most description of Coal, and quotations generally are nominal. Arrivals during the fortnight have been below the average. **CARDIFF.**—Transactions have been confined to sales ex godown at £8.50 per ton, which may be considered a very full rate, as the stock of this description of Coal is large while the demand is very limited. **AMERICAN ANTHRACITE** is not in any demand, and is weak at the rate quoted. **AUSTRALIAN.**—The 1,125-ton Coal Cliff per *Florence Treat* were sold on arrival at £6.10 per ton ex godown. The 1,000 tons Wollongong per *Kate Harding* were settled to arrive some time ago at £7.50 per ton ex ship, and re-sold to arrive almost immediately to a speculator at £8 per ton ex ship. In consequence of full stocks and heavy shipments on the way the market is very weak for all Australian Coal, and it is difficult to give a reliable quotation. In Newcastle, N.S.W. Coal there is nothing doing. **JAPAN.**—Takasima Mine.—We are again without any arrivals, and the business done has been confined to trifling sales ex godown. The *Miki* Coal to hand is all in fulfilment of contracts, and though the arrivals of other descriptions of Japan Coal have been very small for a month past, there is little or no demand, and rates have fallen considerably. **KEELUNG** has further declined in price.

Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship	Tls. 7.50	per ton, nominal.	Japan Takasima Dust, ex ship.....	Tls. 4.10	per ton, sales.
American Australian, to arrive ..	8.75	" "	Miké Lump, ex ship	4.70	" nominal.
Sydney, Woollongong, ex ship ..	6.75	" "	" Dust, ex ship	3.80	" sales.
" Coal Cliff ex ship	6.50	" "	Imabuko, ex ship	3.50	" nominal.
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex ship	6.50	" "	Takoo and Kratz, ex ship.....	4.00	" "
Japan, Takasima, Lump, ex ship...	5.00	" "	Keelung, ex ship to arrive	4.00 a 4.25	" weak.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

1882—April 21, 1,250 tons..... Coal Cliff
 " 22, 574 " Keelung, to native dealers.
 " 24, 2,468 " Mike Lump, to consumers.

1882—May 1, 200 tons..... Mixed Japan, to native dealers.
 " 3, 1,000 " Wollongong, sold to arrive.

	To London.	France.	Switzerland	Hongkong & Italy, &c.	Coast Ports.	Japan.	New York & San F'co.	Bombay & Straits.	Suez & Alexandria.	Total.
Export to date	11,402	26,578	834	802	—	—	6,886	1,634	179	48,295 bales.
Against season 1880-81	20,768	42,351	2,721	1,857	1	8,306	4,848	—	296	81,148 "
" " 1879-80	19,122	32,172	1,441	1,002½	39	8,881	2,624	6	10	65,297 "

From commencement of season to date, Export of Wild Silk, 2,280 bales, not included in the above, against 856 bales last season.

Silk.—Settlements for the week amount to 650 bales, including Large Elephant, Chin-fung, and Ku-kee Chin-ock at £397½, Beautiful Woman II at £395, Ewo-Eagle at £3.90, Cook and Worm IV, at £367½, Buffalo II at 395. Bird Fongheng, Sa-lin, Almond Flower, Soey-may, Vanock, Deer, Pah-ling, and Chin-Ling at £385, Markets, at Tls. 365 to £370, Kahings, white at £320; Green, at £305, Re-reels—Market chop at £350 to £370, Lon Tien Chung Fock Yuen at £470, Teopings Yun Yuen at £462½, Sou Youkee at £452½, Long Tai Shing at £445. About three hundred bales of the above Teatlees were purchased yesterday afternoon. The American mail steamer took 480 bales.

Exchange.—A very small business has been done for this mail, but in consequence of the price Silver having risen in London and there having been only a limited demand for Bank bills our rates have advanced. The principal sales of bank bills have been made at 5s. 3d. per tael, and Transfers at 5s. 1½d. Credits 4 months sight have been sold at 5s. 3½d. a 5s. 3½d. and documents at 5s. 3½d. On India the rate has been nominal at 306.

Shares.—A small business has been done during the week the particulars of which are given in the postscript.

Freights.—(Abridged from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report.) There has been no improvement in the coasting trade since the issue of our last circular on the 21st ultimo, but fortunately there is not much disengaged tonnage in port. There is very little doing in the Coal carrying trade between Nagasaki and this, owing to the very unremunerative rates obtained here for Japan Coal at present. Quotations for sailing vessels are :—

Newchwang to Swatow, 29 Mex. cents. per picul, nominal.

Chefoo to Swatow, 25 Mex. cents per picul, nominal.

Nagasaki and back, \$2.25 per ton of Coal for small vessels, slight enquiry.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.50 per ton of Coal, slightly enquiry.

Foochow and back, \$4.50 per Register ton, nominal.

The settlements during the fortnight have been :—

City of Montreal, American ship, 1,159 tons, hence to Swatow, 9 Mex. cents per picul, 10 lay days.

Walter Siegfried, British barque, 393 tons, hence to Chefoo, \$750 in full,—lay days ; afterwards monthly charter, private terms.

Argos, British brig, 289 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$2.25 per ton of coal, 14 days lay.

Empress, British barque, 390 tons, same voyage, \$1,400 in full, 15 lay days.

Chinese Market.—Sugar a moderate business—2,700 bags white and 2,050 bags brown—has been done during the week at former rates. **Pepper** only 100 piculs have been sold at quotations. **Sandalwood** sales 600 piculs South Sea and 150 piculs Timor. **Cotton** is weaker in price the demand for it having been very small. **Hides** are lower, sales 600 piculs. **Malacca Tin** is not in request, sales have been made at a decline ; transactions during the week 150 slabs Fung-hing at \$27 ; 100 slabs Fock-check at \$26.20 ; commoner brands are entirely neglected.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	Lt Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve.	Black.	Magenta.	Sales pieces.
King-ming	2nd May	CPH	10.32	10.34	10.21	10.69	10.15 new	11.40	9.70	10.60 d.g	10.44	9.13	11.10	170
E-wo "	"	" No. 2	9.80	...	9.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
"	3rd	HDB	9.92	9.73	9.98	10.29	9.85 new	10.39	...	...	...	...	...	100
"	"	" No. 2	9.91½	8.15	9.01	8.41	9.39 "	...	...	...	9.18	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	4th	SSG	9.47½	9.58½	9.60	10.21	9.90 "	10.60	...	7.97½	10.02½	8.85	...	490
"	"	GGM	9.76½	9.77½	9.76½	10.62½	10.07½ "	...	...	...	10.50	9.15	...	300
Spanish Stripes.														
King-ming	2nd	CPH	0.49½	...	...	0.48½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
E-wo "	3rd	HDB	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.499	0.529 new	...	...	...	...	0.498	...	96
Yuen-fong	4th	TTB	0.48½	0.48½	0.503½	0.50	0.45	0.51 n.g.	0.50	0.51	...	...	0.45	114
"	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ne-che	"	S. Horse	0.47½	0.539 Ash	0.474	0.483	...	0.541	...	0.507	...	...	...	294
Long Ells.														
Sing-wo	1st	HH	4.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
King-ming	2nd	CPH	5.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
E-wo "	3rd	HBD	4.955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	4th	GG	4.97	4.90	4.90	...	5.51	...	4.96	...	...	...	...	400
Lastings.														
King-ming	2nd	CPH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.85½	...	100
"	"	" No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.39	...	40

House Name : 1st May—

Sing-wo :—TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Sampan, 200 pcs at \$0.625, 2½lbs. Mandarin, 200 pcs at \$1.2375, 2½lbs., 300 pcs at \$1.2175, 2½lbs., 100 pcs at \$1.03, 2lbs. Sampan, 100 pcs at \$0.915, 2½lbs. Monkey, 100 pcs at \$1.22.

Zung-che :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 10lbs. Green Star, 500 pcs at \$1.7775.

Lee-ta :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lbs. WA 3-Legs, 1,000 pcs at \$1.6685.

3rd May—

E-wo :—TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Mandarins, 770 pcs at \$0.95½, 2½lbs. at \$1.10½ to \$1.10½, and 2½lbs. at \$1.22½ to 1.22½, 2lbs. Gold Lion, 420 pcs at \$0.95½ to 0.95½, 2½lbs. at \$1.05½, and 2½lbs. at \$1.18½.

4th May—

Yuen-fong :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 1,050 pcs at \$1.2435, 8½lbs. House, 1,000 pcs at \$1.325, 8½lbs. Blue Bannerman (mildewed) 1,000 pcs at \$1.41, 8½lbs. Two-Man, 1,000 pcs at \$1.29, 10 8lbs. Assorted Bannerman, 500 pcs at \$2.3575. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 72-reed Red Britannia, 2,000 pcs at \$2.0525. T CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 1,400 pcs at \$1.0575.

Ne-che :—TURKEY REDS, 2½lbs. Fisherman, 400 pcs at \$1.22, 2½lbs. at \$1.31, 2½lbs. Bat, at \$1.27, 2½lbs. Lizard at \$1.29, Cock (Fent of sundry weights), 3lbs. 100 pcs at \$1.43½.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "ANOHISES," cleared 26th April, for LONDON.—Silk—Waste Chefoo 30 bales. Pigs bristles 11.25 piculs. Camels hair 174.61 bales. Cow hides 117.80 piculs. Leather 95.75 piculs. Strawbraid 821.84 piculs. Tobacco leaf 44 piculs. Wool 130 piculs. For NEW YORK.—Strawbraid 32.09 piculs. Wool 103.93 piculs. Straw hats 60,000. Matting 30 rolls.

Per Str. "DJEMNAH," cleared 28th April, for LONDON.—Silk—Waste Shanghai 12 bales, other ports 9 bales. Strawbraid 316.92 piculs. For MARSEILLES.—Pongees 13.21 piculs. Fine China Ware 16.41 piculs. Straw hats 90,000.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE 7 DAYS ENDING 3RD MAY, 1882,
COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," Nos. 95 to 100, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nowchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings	5,950	950	16,930	1,520	3,950	18,820	10,597	15,939	950	500	...	...	...	...
T-Cloths	6,295	2,240	1,375	535	2,150	5,160	4,414	20,925	...	3,905	1,060	...	...	1,300
White Shirtings	930	200	2,516	450	550	9,200	1,250	10,900	...	180	150	100	1,000	380
Drills, English and Dutch ..	135	15	60	...	...	225	873	2,690	...	...	...	...	900	...
Do., American	...	...	30	...	...	150	195	2,940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeans, English and Dutch ..	...	...	...	...	...	220	90	4,075	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American	...	...	...	...	...	220	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	120	...	450	610	120	1,525	200	2,560	720	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American	140	...	260	20	...	40	2,505	10,360	300	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	51	...	155	...	60	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	100	120	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	180	651	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	...	...	100	...	...	310	1,970	...	80	50	...	...	...	...
Printed Twills	240	70	310	...	...	220	2,785	2,030	1,402	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	100	...	500	...	...	144	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velvets	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velveteens	...	...	200	425	1,080	450	200	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	100	...	...	500	150	1,140	...	...	...	20,000	...	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	30	174	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	...	6	90	...	42	132	90	414	84	...	...	...	...	...
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	...	...	30	...	6	170	16	10	50	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets	30	40	100	80	100	390	24	330	60	20	150	...	...	...
Long Ells	...	...	40	...	40	240	40	220	40	...	160	...	60	...
Lastings	...	...	20	...	100	70	60	300	240	20	...	...	...	...
Do., Crape	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton	...	...	40	...	...	40	1,203	930	340	...	...	...	...	...
Lastres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Figured	...	...	240	...	...	364	220	630	180	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
GREY SHIRTINGS	82,556	1,462,408	131,400	2,160,626	2,027,400
T-CLOTHS	52,000	542,706	40,400	495,608	658,600
WHITE SHIRTINGS	28,526	436,556	35,684	545,118	640,800
DRILLS—English and Dutch ..	4,958	95,480	23,246	191,828	449,700
Do., American	3,405	47,670	10,275	118,635	116,700
JEANS—English and Dutch ..	4,385	39,035	2,620	13,884	47,600
Do., American	815	4,815	...	6,980	6,800
SHEETINGS—English	6,445	60,973	5,970	78,783	100,900
Do., American and Continents	14,100	133,995	5,040	135,425	142,700
DYED SHIRTINGS	421	8,265	4,541	21,785	16,500
BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White	...	1,563	38	1,186	1,700
Do., Dyed	370	13,967	3,045	17,364	19,600
DAMASKS—Dyed	160	2,195	...	2,078	5,200
CHINTZES	2,051	33,556	7,150	49,793	58,100
PRINTED TWILLS	3,601	49,236	5,281	53,523	59,000
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	7,294	103,461	18,048	135,576	123,500
VELVETS	350	10,588	192	12,149	24,200
VELVETEENS	24	3,513	444	5,966	5,700
HANDKERCHIEFS	3,865	96,673	2,290	36,471	141,200
MUSLINS	22,690	61,785	1,200	41,086	75,200
DIMITIES	...	1,403	548	1,092	3,500
COTTON YARN	555	6,229	135	6,009	8,300
SPANISH STRIPES	937	11,451	1,332	20,901	22,800
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	362	7,785	1,571	13,241	23,700
CAMLETS	1,474	29,791	2,100	32,884	45,100
LONG ELLS	900	22,768	1,900	37,400	52,000
LASTINGS	893	23,806	2,370	34,593	48,300
Do., Crape	60	940	...	618	3,900
Do., Cotton	2,653	28,786	2,548	41,019	58,900
CUSTRES—Plain	100	1,970	...	2,799	4,300
Do., Figured	1,834	28,218	1,400	36,717	96,800
Do., Crape	...	650	...	2,750	2,800

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Verona, Oxis, Stirling Castle, Glencoe, Jason, Teucer, Glenavon.*
Import Cargoes declared—*Gualior, Gordon Castle, Djennah, Anchises.*

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton Piece Goods.				Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. per piece		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. nom. per piece		1.0.1	@ 1.2.2	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst. "		7.5.1	@ 10.0.2
7-lbs. " "		1.2.15	" 1.4.0	" LUSTRES, Assorted nom. "		2.6.0	" 5.1.0
8½ to 8½-lbs. " "		1.2.9	" 1.8.0	" ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst. "		2.7.0	" 3.2.5
Dewhurst XX " "		1.8.1	" 1.8.4	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black. "		2.3.5	" 2.7.5
9 to 9½-lbs. nom. "		1.8.7½	" 1.9.8½			2.2.0	" 3.1.5
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality " "		1.9.0	" 2.1.5				
best quality " " "		2.1.5	" 2.6.0	Metals and Sundries.			
				JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best per picul		16.0.0	" 16.5.0
				" Ore " "		14.8.0	" 15.5.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				QUICKSILVER—American nom. "		46.0.0	" 46.5.0
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed " "		1.3.2½	" 1.5.4	TIN PLATES—14 x 10 " per box		4.0.0	" 4.2.0
60 reed " "		1.4.4	" 1.6.2	STEEL " per tub		3.0.0	" 3.3.0
64 reed " "		1.5.0	" 1.7.8	Bamboo " per picul		27.0.0	" 27.0.0
64 reed best " "		1.8.0	" 1.9.5	Tin, Fong Hing nom. "		26.2.0	" 26.2.0
66 to 72 reed " "		1.9.5	" 2.1.5	Fok Chok " "		23.8.0	" 23.8.0
best " "		2.2.5	" 2.6.0	Hoop Iron " "		2.3.0	" 2.4.0
AMERICAN DRILLS—				Fig Iron " per ton		16.5.0	" 20.0.0
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs. " "		2.9.0	" 3.0.2.5				
AMERICAN JACKS—				IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 nom. per picul		4.2.5	" 4.4.5
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs. " "		2.2.5	" 2.3.6	" " 12 & 16 " "		4.5.0	" 5.2.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—				" " 17 & 25 " "			
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best " "		2.7.5	" 3.0.7				
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs. " "		2.6.7	" 2.9.0	IRON—Nail Rod—			
ENGLISH DRILLS—				Dawes' Best nom. per picul		2.0.0	" 2.1.2½
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs. per piece		1.5.0	" 1.8.5	H. Rogers, Sons & Co. " "		1.8.0	" 2.0.0
best " "		1.9.0	" 2.8.0	Solier " "		1.8.2½	" 1.8.7½
				Belgian " "		1.7.7½	" 1.8.2½
ENGLISH JEANS—				Dawes'—Bar nom. "		2.0.5	" 2.1.2½
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs. " "		1.2.7	" 1.7.5	Round " nom		2.0.5	" 2.1.0
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—				LEAD, common brands nom. per picul		4.1.5	" 4.2.2½
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 15-lbs. per piece		1.8.0	" 2.1.5				
DETCH DRILLS—				L B " "			
30 in. 40 yds. " "		2.2.5	" 2.5.2½	<i>SUGAR.</i>			
DETCH JEANS—				White, Swatow, No. 1 per picul		5.6.0	" 5.8.0
30 in. 40 yds. per piece		1.6.0	" 1.8.5	" " " 2 " "		5.1.0	" 5.3.0
T-CLOTHS—				" " " 3 " "		4.1.0	" 4.7.0
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary, nom. per piece		0.8.7½	" 1.0.0	White, Canton, No. 1 " "		5.3.0	" 5.7.0
7-lbs. " " " nom. " "		1.0.9	" 1.6.0	" " " 2 " "		4.8.0	" 5.2.0
7-lbs. " " Mexican " " nom. " "		1.2.4	" 1.6.0	" " " 3 " "		4.0.0	" 4.5.0
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in. " "		1.6.0	" 1.9.0	Brown, Swatow, Best " "		3.5.0	" 3.7.0
XX and best " "		0.4.0	" 0.4.4	" " Common " "		3.0.0	" 3.0.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. per doz.		0.5.2	" 0.5.5	" Canton " "		3.3.0	" 3.5.0
" " 32 in. " "		1.9.0	" 2.2.2½	" " Common " "		2.8.0	" 2.8.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS per piece		2.0.5	" 2.2.5	PEPPER—Black " "		9.4.0	" 10.0.0
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in. " "		2.3.5	" 2.6.0	White " "		14.0.0	" 15.0.0
Dyed, Assorted " "		3.6.0	" 4.4.0	RAFFANS—Common " "		3.0.0	" 3.6.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in. " "		1.0.0	" 1.3.5	Good to fine " "			
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in. per piece		1.1.3	" 1.2.3	Best " "		4.0.0	" 5.2.0
Blue " "		1.2.0	" 1.3.5				
Brown nom. " "		1.6.0	" 2.1.0	SAPAN WOOD—			
CASHMERE TWEEDS, 25 yds. 28 in. " "		0.9.7	" 1.8.0	3 pieces to the picul per picul		1.8.0	" 2.7.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs. " "		0.1.3	" 0.1.8½	6 & 7 " " & inf. " "		2.3.0	" 2.6.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. nom. per yard		0.1.1½	" 0.1.4	SANDALWOOD, South Sea " "		4.3.0	" 4.6.0
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in. " "		0.1.4	" 0.1.8½	Timor " "		6.0.0	" 9.0.0
26 in. " "		0.4.7½	" 0.6.0	Malabar " "		13.0.0	" 19.0.0
VICTORIA LAWN, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece		0.6.5	" 0.7.5	WINDOW GLASS—			
MUSLINS, Figured, ... nom. " "		1.0.0	" 1.2.0	Large per box		2.6.0	" 2.7.0
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in. " "		1.2.0	" 1.5.0	Small " "			
41 in. " "		72.5.0	" 75.0.0	KEROSENE—Devco's per case		1.5.7½	" 1.5.7½
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32 per bale		0.4.4	" 0.5.4	FLINT STONES per picul		0.5.0	" 0.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted per yard		0.7.0	" 1.0.5	COTTON—Shanghai " "		10.5.0	" 11.5.0
BROAD CLOTH per yard		1.2.5	" 1.6.0	Compook " "		10.2.0	" 11.0.0
CAMLETS—				RICE—Shanghai p. 150 cat.		2.5.0	" 2.7.0
English, SS, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted. per piece		8.4.0	" 10.3.6	Chinkiang " "		2.1.0	" 2.3.0
LONG ELLS—				HIDES—Cow per picul		14.0.0	" 14.0.0
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. per piece		5.0.0	" 5.3.9				
Assorted " "		5.3.0	" 5.6.2½				

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 29TH APRIL, 1882.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.					
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.				
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	88		13	18.60	15	18.00	57	57.00				
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board												
Receiving Vessels or landed	16	16.00	2	2.40	..	..	..	..				
Landed direct	..	..	10	12.00	10	12.00	..	..				
Total.....	54	54.00	25	30.60	25	30.00	57	57.00				
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	22	22.00	120	144.00	87	104.40	4	4.00				
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiuk'ang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Cht. Wg. Pla.
Malwa.	178½ 178.50	62 62.00	23 23.00	38 38.00	46½ 46.50	10 10.00	9 9.00	41½ 44.50			1 1.00	412½ 412.50
Patna.	9 10.80			8 9.60		5 6.00		11 13.20	3 3.60			36 43.20
Benares.	10 12.00				5 6.00		3 3.60	3 3.60				21 25.20
Persian.	7 7.00			2 2.00		2 2.00					5 5.00	16 16.00
Turkey.												
Total..	204½ 208.30	62 62.00	23 23.00	48 48.00	51½ 52.50	17 18.00	12 12.60	58½ 61.30	3 3.60		6 6.00	485½ 496.90

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

5TH MAY, 1882.

VESSEL LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS:—For London via Suez Canal—s.s. *Teucer*; for New York, &c., with mail, M.B. Co.'s steamer *Genkai Maru*.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Gwalior* takes about 170 bales of Silk.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 1½d.; Sight, 5s. 2½d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 3½d.; Credits, 6 months' sight, 5s. 3½d., 4 months' sight, 5s. 3½d.; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight, 5s. 3½d., 4 months' sight, 5s. 3½d. On Paris—Bank, Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.69, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.74. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 306. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 306. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 27½. Mexican Dollars, 73.80. Gold Bars, 98 touch, £193.50. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,520.

SHARES.

The Race Holidays have intervened since the issue of our last report, and the business done has been small.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were placed on the 2nd from Hongkong at 122½ premium for delivery on 31st July, and a lot changed hands yesterday for cash at 115½ premium and exchange 73.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—A lot of shares was placed at £212.

Chinese Imperial Government Loans.—Bonds of 1881 were sold at £532½.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,100,000	\$63,639.45	31 Dec. 81	* £2	21 Feb. 82	115½ premium.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	£21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	Return of T.2 on capital. 3 % * 6 % First year.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Yag Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....		24 Jan. 82	107
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	£4,832.44	.....	31 Dec. 80		29 Dec. 80	90 nominal.
Indo-Chinese Steam Nav. Co.	50,000	£10	£7	.....	.....	.....		.....	1½ premium.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£5,500.00	£128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2 %	13 Jan. 82	245
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	13 Jan. 82	93
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£29,000.00	£21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	16 Jan. 82	151
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£12,226.42	£70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½ %	1 Aug. 81	150
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	£666.67	£500	£475,000.00	£91,928.49	30 Apl. 81	20 %	30 July 81	1,575
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£312,600.00	£257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	£75	17 April 82	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	£2,500	£500	£356,491.84	£477,688.58	30 June 81	£24.27	30 Sep. 81	1,600
Yangtze Insurance Association ..	1,200	£350	£350	£502,157.57	£18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6 %	28 April 82	860 ex dividend.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited ..	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	9 Jan. 82	250
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	95 nominal.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited ..	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$823,842.00	\$263,403.72	31 Dec. 81	† \$71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	940
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$493,632.24	\$144,888.91	31 Dec. 81	+ 18 %	1 Mar. 82	295
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	£21,112	£2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	9 Mar. 82	212
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. ..	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£35
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	£100	£75	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£80
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$450
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company ...	240	£250	£250	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£255
Shanghai Ice Association	202	£100	£160	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£157½

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 "
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8 %	April and October.	£512½
Do. do. 1881	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	8 %	December and June.	£532½

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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14mr-83

9

15th March, 1882.

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

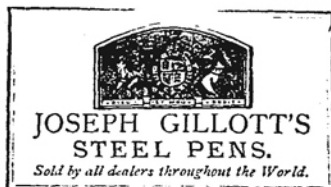
Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

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GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.



tf 26

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

No. 4.

CENTAUR, AND LANGSHAN CROSSINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on account of alterations which have taken place in the banks about the Centaur, and Langshan Crossings, the following changes in the buoyage of these localities will be made on or about the 25th instant.

1.—Actaeon Buoy.

A new red buoy will be placed in position to mark the south-western elbow of the Actaeon Shoal, to the south-eastward of the Lower Centaur Buoy.

2.—Middle Bank Upper Buoy.

This buoy, which is now painted black, will have its colour changed to red, but it will remain in its present position.

3.—North Bank Buoy.

This buoy will be shifted about half-a-mile to the south-westward of the position it now occupies; its colour, red, remaining unchanged.

4.—Waterman Bank Upper Buoy.

This buoy, now painted black, will have its colour changed to red, in order to guide vessels clear of the lower part of the Vine Point Shoal, and it will afterwards be known as the Vine Point Lower Buoy.

When the changes mentioned above have been made, vessels going up the river should keep red buoys on the starboard hand and black ones on the port hand.

JAMES H. HART,

Commissioner of Customs.

A. M. BISBEE,

Harbour Master.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, 12th April, 1882. 19ap 753

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

AMOY DISTRICT.

No. 5.

Brown's Rock Reef.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brown's Rock Reef is now marked by two buoys—one on its Eastern side painted in black and white chequers and surmounted by a bamboo cage painted black, and one on its Western side painted in red and white chequers and surmounted by a bamboo cage painted red.

Vessels entering or leaving must not pass between them.

W. B. RUSSELL,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

A. WALKER,

Acting Harbour Master.

Custom House, Amoy, 15th April, 1882. 1my 834

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 146.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

Fog Signals at Breaker Point, and Cape of Good Hope Lighthouses.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following fog signals will be established on the 1st May, 1882:—

Breaker Point Lighthouse.—The keepers at this station on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound during foggy weather, which indicates the proximity of a vessel, will fire two guns with an interval of ten seconds between them, and if the vessel's fog signal continues to be heard, the firing will be repeated after an interval of ten minutes.

Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse.—The keepers at this station will for like cause fire two guns with an interval of one minute between them, and if the vessel's fog signal continues to be heard, the firing will be repeated after an interval of fifteen minutes.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,

Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, 25th April, 1882. 857 2my

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 145.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT.

Rocks off North Tree Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that a cluster of rocks, having only 2 feet of water on them at low water springs, during the lowest stage of the river, and a depth of 18 feet close to on their outer side, has been discovered off the North Tree Light.

Approximate Position.

North Tree Light bears from centre of cluster N. 85° E. magnetic. High water mark, north bank of river, abreast of rocks distant about 330 yards.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,

Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, 21st April, 1882. 28ap 825

JUST PUBLISHED

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR

SEPTEMBER.

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